

Algeria	6.00 Dn	Iran	110 Rsh	Chen	9700 Rsh
Austria	22 S	Israel	2.38	Portugal	120 Esc
Bahamas	0.70 Dn	Italy	1.00 Lira	Qatar	6.50 Rsh
Bahamas	0.70 Dn	Japan	1.00 Yen	Spain	166 Ptas
Canada	0.51 Cdn	Lebanon	1.00 Lira	South Africa	7.00 R
Ceylon	0.0088 Rupee	Libya	1.00 Dn	Sweden	4.60 Sfr
Czechoslovakia	1.00 Dn	Madagascar	1.00 Mga	Switzerland	2.50 Sfr
Denmark	1.00 Dn	Mali	1.00 Dn	Taiwan	2.00 Dn
Egypt	1.00 Dn	Mexico	1.00 Dn	Thailand	2.00 Dn
Finland	1.00 Dn	Morocco	1.00 Dn	Turkey	1.00 Dn
France	1.00 Dn	Netherlands	1.00 Dn	U.S.	1.00 Dn
Germany	1.00 Dn	Norway	1.00 Dn	Yugoslavia	1.00 Dn
Greece	1.00 Dn	Poland	1.00 Dn		

Moscow, Israel Set Exchange

Visits Are Seen As Step Toward Renewal of Ties

TEL AVIV — Israel said Wednesday that it had agreed to exchange official visits with the Soviet Union and to allow Soviet Jews and Israeli Jews to enter the Middle East peace process.

Israeli officials said each country would send a delegation to survey its properties in the other and look after its citizens. The officials said both nations hoped the step would lead to a renewal of ties severed by Moscow during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"A Soviet delegation will come to Israel and an Israeli delegation to the Soviet Union, there is no doubt about that," said Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne. Israel Radio said the Soviet group could arrive in two weeks.

"There is certainly a Soviet interest in renewing relations with Israel, but Israel also has an interest that the Israeli flag be planted soon in Moscow," Mr. Rosenne said on Israel Radio.

Soviet officials offered no immediate comment, but foreign diplomats in Moscow said it was unlikely the Kremlin would agree to an exchange of visits unless Israel moved toward accepting an international Middle East peace conference.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, leader of the rightist Likud bloc, favors only direct peace talks.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and Mr. Shamir's partner in the coalition government, advocates a conference as a prelude to direct talks with Arab countries.

In Geneva, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration announced Wednesday that 470 Jews left the Soviet Union in March, the highest monthly total since July 1981, when more than 1,000 left for the West. More than a quarter of the March emigrants, 126, went to Israel.

The committee said 943 Jews left the Soviet Union in all of 1986, the second lowest total since 1979, when 51,330 Jews emigrated.

U.S. Jewish leaders said this week that Kremlin leaders had pledged during talks in Moscow that as many as 12,500 Jews would be allowed to leave for Israel via Romania this year.



The pope is escorted by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti after his arrival in Montevideo.

Pope Calls Chile Regime 'Dictatorial,' Backs a Strong Church Role on Rights

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO — Pope John Paul II has bluntly labeled the Chilean government of President Augusto Pinochet "dictatorial" and insisted that the Roman Catholic Church must struggle to bring democracy to Chile.

[The pope arrived Wednesday in Santiago from Uruguay. The Associated Press reported, John Paul, at a Mass attended by 60,000 people in Montevideo, spoke out against divorce and reminded Uruguayans of their country's Catholic roots.]

Aboard a plane carrying him to South America for a two-week tour, the pope said Tuesday that the church should play the same role in Chile as it did in the Philippines.

In Chile, as in the Philippines before President Ferdinand E. Marcos's overthrow last year, the church has forcefully denounced human rights violations and limitations on political freedoms by the government.

In another parallel, Chile's Catholic bishops have helped organize a coalition among the moderate opponents of General Pinochet's government.

John Paul's trip to Uruguay, Chile and Argentina is considered by Vatican officials to be one of the most politically sensitive journeys he has undertaken.

Using unusually strong language in a series of remarks on Tuesday, the pope indicated that he would take an aggressive approach to human rights issues.

Asked whether the church could play the same role in Chile as it did in the Philippines, he replied, "I think it is not only possible but necessary because this is part of the pastoral mission of the church."

Speaking out in favor of human rights and justice, he said repeatedly, is an essential part of the church's religious mission.

General Pinochet recently criticized the bishops for resembling a political party and said, "It would be better if they spent 90 percent of their time praying."

John Paul forcefully rejected this form of criticism, saying that "some would want to separate us from this mission" that includes defense of political freedoms.

The pope said that those people who have seen the film, looks as though it was taken by a hidden camera, prompting suggestions here that the tape was made by either Western intelligence services or the KGB, the Soviet security agency.

Some Russians suggested that the tape was intended to undercut Mr. Gorbachev the same way stories of corruption at the Moscow Circus once ended the image and authority of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader from 1964 until his death in 1982.

The accounts about the circus in the early 1980s were widely believed to have been orchestrated by the KGB to help its chief, Yuri P. Andropov, flex his power and serve notice on the leadership that he

could embarrass even the party general secretary, Andropov succeeded Brezhnev as Soviet leader, serving from November 1982 until his death in February 1984.

The wives of previous Soviet leaders played no official role in society and most were rarely seen in public. Many Russians were uncertain whether Andropov had a wife until she appeared at his funeral.

Soviet women, in general, play a secondary role to men in the workplace and are expected to take primary responsibility for childcare and household chores. Demands for women's rights and other changes have been muted compared to the West.



A Soviet guard outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

U.S. Now Said to Doubt All Its Codes in Moscow

WASHINGTON — State Department sources Wednesday described as "a worst-case scenario" a report that a suspected Marine Corps spy ring at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow allowed the Soviet Union to intercept and read virtually all coded embassy messages to Washington for as long as a year.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting sources in Washington, reported that U.S. Embassy communications with Washington were available to Soviet agents at the time of the Island meeting in October between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

A State Department spokesman declined specific comment on the Times report, aside from saying it "is a worst-case scenario," because there is "an ongoing investigation" under way into security breaches at the Moscow embassy stemming from discovery that Marine guards have been involved with Soviet women and have allowed Soviet agents to enter the embassy's restricted areas.

Communications in Doubt — U.S. communications from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are not secure, the Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday from Washington, quoting a source who asked not to be identified.

"We still do not have secure communications out of Moscow today," the official said.

What was once viewed as a routine security breach at the embassy has, almost overnight, become a U.S. intelligence disaster of the first order, officials said.

They said that the damage is regarded as much worse than that inflicted by the CIA agent who defected in 1985 to the Soviet Union. The spy, Edward L. Howard, gave a variety of CIA secrets to Moscow before his defection.

It had been believed that Mr. Howard's disclosures led the Soviets to execute at least one American contact in Moscow.

But in the current espionage incident, according to a government official who has been briefed on the case, the guards "gave them access to the names of every American contact" in the Soviet Union.

"A lot of things we attributed to Howard may actually have come out of this," that official said. "They virtually shut down our intelligence operations in Moscow."

Almost four months after the Marine Corps quarantined Sergeant Clayton Lonetree and nearly a week after Corporal Arnold Brady was imprisoned on espionage charges, the damage has not been contained.

"That embassy is one radiating antenna," an official said, referring to the likelihood that Soviet agents had laced embassy offices with listening devices.

So tenuous is the situation that Secretary of State George P. Shultz may be forced to use the coded radio on his government jet to send messages the White House when he flies to Moscow this month for pre-

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Videotape Attacks Mrs. Gorbachev

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, and her Western wardrobe are the subjects of a critical underground videotape circulating in Moscow, according to Muscovites who have seen the film.

The tape, a compilation of film images of Mrs. Gorbachev buying and wearing a variety of fashionable clothing and jewelry, depicts her as an extravagant, vain woman and seems clearly intended to make her the object of scorn.

The origin of the tape is unknown. Its appearance in recent weeks has troubled a number of Mr. Gorbachev's aides, who believe it may be part of a campaign to undermine confidence in the Soviet leader.

Mrs. Gorbachev, the first wife of a Soviet leader to play an active public role, has stirred intense debate and considerable resentment in a society unaccustomed to having a visible first lady.

In what appears to be an intentional effort to provide a new role model for Soviet women, Mrs. Gorbachev has stepped out from the shadow of her husband to carve out an independent identity

as a patron of the arts, literature and fashion.

One viewer said the tape showed Mrs. Gorbachev signing an American Express card receipt for an expensive selection of jewelry.

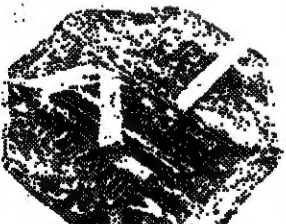
When Mr. Gorbachev visited London in December 1984, before becoming the Soviet leader, Mrs. Gorbachev reportedly made a number of purchases with an American Express Gold Card.

Some of the footage, according to people who have seen the film, looks as though it was taken by a hidden camera, prompting suggestions here that the tape was made by either Western intelligence services or the KGB, the Soviet security agency.

Some Russians suggested that the tape was intended to undercut Mr. Gorbachev the same way stories of corruption at the Moscow Circus once ended the image and authority of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader from 1964 until his death in 1982.

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Britain Warns Japan on Trade; Talks Set in U.S.

By Warren Geder
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Japan's ambassador to Britain was summoned Wednesday to the Department of Trade and Industry and warned that the British government is considering retaliating against what it considers to be unfair Japanese trade practices.

Measures being considered include the barring of Japanese banks and securities firms from Britain's lucrative securities markets, one British official said.

According to a senior embassy source, Ambassador Toshio Yamazaki was told by Paul Channon, the trade and industry minister, that Britain was "gravely concerned" about British-Japanese relations.

Mr. Channon, the source said, told the Japanese envoy that he wanted to see a "prompt" resolution of a telecommunications dispute involving Cable & Wireless PLC, a British company attempting to set up a joint venture in Japan, and to see greater liberalization of the Japanese financial markets.

The British warning was issued against a backdrop of increasing tensions between Japan and its principal trading partners, primarily the United States. In one illustration of the growing intensity of the dispute, a senior U.S. senator, Patrick J. Leahy, accused Japan on Wednesday of "lying and cheating" in its trade relations.

"The Japanese, not to put too fine a point on it, have lied, cheated and otherwise misused tariff legislation, theirs and ours," the Vermont Democrat said in a speech to the National Cattlemen's Association.

In an attempt to defuse the issue, a Japanese delegation arrived in Washington on Wednesday to prepare the way for emergency talks there on a dispute over trade in semiconductor chips, in which Japan faces new U.S. duties totaling \$300 million.

Japan's former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, also will go to Washington this month in an attempt to smooth things over. He will be followed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is to visit President Ronald Reagan on April 30.

While this weekend's talks are aimed at defusing the wider trade crisis between the two nations, U.S. officials have said it is unlikely that the proposed sanctions would be suspended.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm A. Baldrige said Tuesday that there would be "no last-minute reprieve" from the tariffs.

"That doesn't mean that you couldn't come to some resolution," B. Jay Cooper, a spokesman for Mr. Baldrige, said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, a British trade official said that a "full range" of retaliatory options against Japan would be presented to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a cabinet meeting on Thursday after Japan's refusal to allow Cable & Wireless a larger role in a consortium seeking

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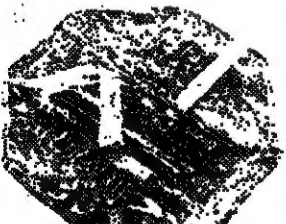
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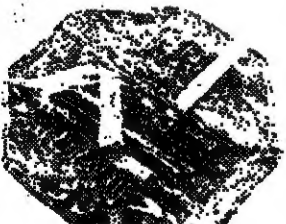
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Soviet Union Asks West to Cooperate Against Terrorism

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has asked several Western governments to cooperate with it in fighting international terrorism and has suggested that they negotiate extradition treaties providing for the return of terrorist suspects, according to French and other diplomats.

Over the last few weeks, these sources said, the Soviet Union has made such proposals to France, Britain, West Germany and most other major Western countries. The United States reportedly has not been approached directly but has been told about the Soviet moves both by the Soviet authorities and by Western allies.

On each occasion Soviet officials have stressed that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's government is strongly opposed to terrorism and to any government that supports it.

On several occasions, the Soviet officials have suggested negotiating extradition treaties that would oblige a country to return citizens of the other country wanted for terrorist offenses, although what the Soviet government perceives as terrorism may not coincide with the views of other nations.

Western diplomats pointed out, for example, that the Kremlin offi-

cially regards the anti-Soviet Afghan guerrillas as terrorists.

The diplomats said this is the first time the Soviet Union has begun what appears to be a concerted diplomatic campaign to convince Western governments that it disapproves of terrorism and is ready to cooperate in combating it.

Western governments have responded cautiously to the Soviet overtures so far, officials in Paris report, saying they want concrete evidence that Moscow has changed its attitude toward terrorist movements. The United States has frequently accused the Soviet Union and its close allies of assisting terrorist groups in the past.

Western diplomats also feared that the Soviet authorities might try to use extradition treaties with the West to seek the return of dissidents who have gone to the West and other opponents of the Soviet government.

As a result, several Western governments have told the Soviet Union to demonstrate its sincerity by using its influence with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, to curb his country's reported support for terrorists.

France has also asked the Russians to use their influence with Syria to bring about the release of French hostages believed held by Muslim militants in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon.

So far, Western officials said they have had no positive response from the Soviet Union on either Libya or Syria.

Soviet citizens abroad have not been immune to terrorism. Four Soviet diplomats were abducted in Lebanon in October 1985. One was killed and the others eventually were freed.

The Soviet campaign has not been confined to Western governments. At a private meeting in Rome on March 11 and 12, Vladimir P. Suslov, head of the Second European Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a group of former ministers of both industrial and developing countries that the Soviet Union is firmly opposed to terrorism and to those who support terrorism, according to participants.

Mr. Suslov spoke at a meeting of the policy board of the Inter-Agency Council, a body of retired officials led by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. The group meets regularly to review international affairs and make recommendations to world leaders.

The policy board was preparing for the next meeting of the council, to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, late this month, when the 30 members of the council are to discuss international terrorism.



PRIESTS PROTEST — Greek Orthodox priests and supporters chanted slogans during a demonstration on Wednesday in Athens against a government bill to allow

the state to seize control of about 370,000 acres of church land valued at \$19 million. The government says that it will distribute the land to poor farmers.

Solidarity Calls for 'Decisive' Strike on Increases

United Press International

WARSAW — The steering committee of the outlawed Solidarity trade union called on workers Wednesday for a "decisive" strike against the latest price increases in Poland.

"We are calling upon all factory branch organizations of the union, union members and all working people for a decisive strike," said a statement released by Solidarity's "temporary coordinating committee," whose chairman is Lech Walesa, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

The committee is made up of Solidarity representatives, some of them underground leaders, representing 11 regions in the country.

The statement, dated March 31, did not suggest when workers should go on strike.

"It is necessary to say 'enough' to the committee statement said. The strikers ought to start with a demand for immediate compensation for the price increases. At the same time, we are demanding a constant inflation bonus to make wage increases proportional to increased living costs."

The statement called on union branches to coordinate the strike, provide assistance to workers who

go on strike and ensure public opinion is kept informed.

It said it had decided to call for a strike "in order to safeguard the standard of living of Polish families" and to protest price increases as the mainstay of economic reform.

The price increases announced by the state-run news media over the weekend were described by the government as an "economic necessity." Staple food prices were raised on Sunday by amounts ranging from 10 to 25 percent.

The increases also include higher

prices for fuel, postal services and public transport.

Jozef Piniar, a Solidarity leader in Wroclaw, said Wednesday that workers at the Lublin Building Enterprise in south-central Poland had gone on strike Saturday demanding a wage increase.

He said that that police had arrested one of the strike leaders, Jacek Ty.

It was not clear whether they were still on strike. Workers at a farming cooperative in Tomaszow Lubelski, also in south-central Po-

land, had also demanded a wage increase, he said. Their director had promised them an increase in two weeks.

There have been regular price increases since General Wojciech Jaruzelski came to power in 1981. Price increases followed by rioting in 1970 and 1980 toppled two of his predecessors.

Solidarity said its call for a strike had been decided at a special meeting of union leaders, a number of whom were released in an amnesty for political prisoners in September.

Confidence Vote Asked in Italy Crisis

Reuters

ROME — President Francesco Cossiga announced Wednesday that he would send the ongoing government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi back to Parliament for a vote of confidence.

A five-party coalition led by Mr. Craxi resigned March 3, and Mr. Cossiga has struggled unsuccessfully for a month to find a way of creating a new government and averting early general elections.

The announcement Wednesday night said that the president had

rejected the resignation and had invited the government "to present itself in Parliament."

There was confusion among political analysts about what would happen next. But they said there was a strong chance that the majority Christian Democratic Party, whose dispute with the Socialists is the main cause of the crisis, would withdraw its ministers from the government when it appears in Parliament.

The Christian Democrats are determined that if elections become

inevitable Mr. Craxi should not have the advantage of running the country during the electoral campaign.

By withdrawing their ministers, they could ensure the formation of an administration that merely had the job of running the elections.

A no confidence motion proposed by the opposition Communists is already pending in Parliament. Mr. Craxi was strongly criticized by the opposition for resigning without presenting his government for a vote.

Mr. Craxi's resignation came after a bitter dispute with the Christian Democrats over the majority party's demand that after three-and-a-half years in power he should hand over the prime ministership to them.

Since then a new dispute over referendums due in June on nuclear energy and legal reform, which the Socialists support and the Christian Democrats want to avoid, has blocked attempts to reconstruct the five-party coalition. The coalition also included the Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans.

Mr. Cossiga's first attempt to solve the crisis was the nomination of a veteran Christian Democrat, Giulio Andreotti, as prime minister-designate. Despite his negotiating skills, Mr. Andreotti failed during a two-week effort to break the deadlock between his party and the Socialists.

Mr. Cossiga then nominated a Communist parliamentary speaker, Leonilde Iotti, to mediate. She said Tuesday that there was still room for a solution, within the framework of the five-party formula, that could stave off elections.

However, soon afterward, in a keynote speech opening his party congress in Rimini, Mr. Craxi made it clear that the Socialists had not dropped their insistence that the referendums be held.

Faced with a continuing deadlock, Mr. Cossiga has evidently decided that he has no choice but to send Mr. Craxi back to Parliament.

This will force the parties of the outgoing coalition and other groups in Parliament to make their positions clear in public.

Premature general elections, which could be held as early as May 31, have been predicted ever since Mr. Andreotti's failure.

But while the coalition parties continue squabbling, they all say they do not want the poll and favor a rebuilding of their alliance.

WORLD BRIEFS

CIA Is Accused of Honduran Bribery

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — A former Honduran military chief has alleged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has bribed Honduran politicians to support U.S. aid to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

General Walter Lopez Reyes also said Tuesday that the rebels, or contras, have been involved in numerous assassinations and disappearances in Honduras. There was no immediate comment from the Honduran government.

Honduras is an important U.S. ally in Central America. The contras operate from bases in southern Honduras in their effort to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Bonn Frees East German Spy in Swap

FRANKFURT (AP) — West Germany on Wednesday exchanged an imprisoned man who had been an important spy for East Germany for four Bonn agents held by the Communists, the West German ZDF television network said.

Security sources confirmed that Lothar Erwin Lutz, who has been held in a West German prison since his 1979 conviction for betraying NATO secrets, had been sent back to East Germany. Mr. Lutz was handed over to East German officials at the Herleshausen border crossing, ZDF and the sources said.

The sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the four West German agents were part of the planned exchange, although they could not confirm that the East Germans had set them free.

Egypt Proposes Swap With Libyans

CAIRO (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak offered Wednesday to swap a military aircraft flown to Egypt by Libyans seeking asylum for three Egyptians in Libya who he said had been involved in a 1985 hijacking.

The national Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Mubarak as proposing the surprise arrangement in remarks to reporters during a visit to Mansoura, 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of here.

He said Egypt would grant political asylum to the Libyans, believed to number five, who sought refuge here after fleeing in a C-130 transport and a helicopter in two separate incidents last month. He disclosed that three Egyptians now in Libya had been involved in the 1985 hijacking of an EgyptAir 737 to Malta in which 60 people died when Egyptian commandos stormed the plane at Valletta airport.

Duchess's Jewels on Sale in Geneva

GENEVA (Reuters) — Bidders hoping to buy a piece of history are expected to flock into a Geneva saleroom on Thursday when the Duchess of Windsor's collection of jewels goes on sale.

Sotheby's says it expects 1,000 prospective buyers to bid for the 250 pieces, which are gifts from Edward VIII, who gave up the British throne to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson. The sale's proceeds, expected to be about \$7.5 million, will go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, to which the duchess left the jewels when she died last year.

Sotheby's refuses to give the names of bidders but newspaper reports said they would include Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbara Streisand, Sophia Loren, Joan Collins and Elton John.



A flamingo clip, of rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds to be sold.

2 Shot, Killed in Belgian Holdup Trial

LIEGE, Belgium (UPI) — Two men, one a barrister, were shot and killed during the trial of three persons accused of participating in holdups, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The barrister, Jacques Henry, died in a hospital of bullet wounds. Jose Cokaiko, one of the defendants, was shot dead in the courtroom.

The spokesman said Mr. Cokaiko opened fire with a pistol that his girlfriend had passed to him while he was being escorted to the toilets during a break in the session.

Mr. Cokaiko was hit by fire from state troopers who normally guard detainees in Belgian courts. The Justice Ministry spokesman said it was not clear whose bullets hit the barrister. The three persons on trial were members of a gang of five accused of having staged a number of holdups in 1984 after escaping from prison. Two of them escaped from jail again and are still at large.

For the Record

Beirut international airport, closed since Feb. 1, will reopen before the end of this week. Prime Minister Rashid Karami said in a statement Wednesday. He promised "to take all necessary arrangements to ensure the safety of all travelers."

The Bank of Israel has permitted a special transfer of \$150,000 in private funds to the family of the convicted assassin spy, Jonathan Jay Pollard, a fund-raiser said Wednesday. Mr. Pollard, 32, pleaded guilty to selling Israel U.S. military information. The U.S. Navy intelligence analyst was sentenced to life in prison.

Thousands of West German farmers crowded into Bonn's main square Wednesday to denounce agricultural reform plans by the European Commission, which is here for talks. The farmers are demanding fair prices for farm produce and guarantees for the livelihood of small farmers.

Spanish hotel workers in Granada have called a strike over the Easter holidays to coincide with stoppages of gasoline delivery and public transportation. The Communist-led Workers Commissions has called six days of strikes in Andalusia Province, four of them during Holy Week, preceding Easter on April 19, when millions of Spaniards and foreigners go on vacation.

(Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa, the West German airline, started regular services Wednesday from Frankfurt to Washington and also to Riyadh. The four weekly flights to Washington will be increased to five at the end of the month, a statement said. The flights to the Saudi capital will be twice weekly.

France's Air Inter canceled 20 domestic flights and Air France reported some delays in its international services Wednesday on the first day of a 90-minute daily strike by Paris air controllers. They are striking from 6:30 to 8 A.M. for an indefinite period. The controllers contend that management is trying to impose a return to a 39-hour working week in place of the 32-hour week they obtained in 1979.

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(Reuters)

U.S. House Rejects Move to Mark EC Charter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives rejected Tuesday a resolution congratulating the European Community on its 30th anniversary.

In opposing the resolution, congressmen representing farm states

protested what they called unfair trade practices against U.S. farm exports.

The measure would have recognized the signing in March 1957 of the Treaty of Rome, which gave birth to the Common Market, and praised the European Community for developing "the close and mutually beneficial relationship that exists between the United States and Europe."

Such routine House resolutions ordinarily are approved by voice vote. But after a day of lobbying for support to defeat the measure, Representative Frederick L. Grandy, Republican of Iowa, requested a roll-call vote. The 269-147 vote in favor of the resolution fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

"A host of import protections and export subsidies," Mr. Grandy told his colleagues, "have enabled the EC to drastically reduce the ability of the American farmer to compete fairly for its share of the world market, depressing prices, causing enormous surpluses and expensive storage problems for the American industry."

He said in a statement that "now is not the time to be sending a bouquet to the Europeans, considering some of their unfair trade practices, which are hurting Iowa farmers and American farmers everywhere."

With support from other farm-state members, Mr. Grandy said that he could not support the bill commending the EC, "whose success has come at the expense of the American farmer."

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April Fool in New York: Are You Kidding?

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The trouble with April Fool's Day in New York City, of course, is that there's no way to tell who's kidding and who's not.

Even on Tuesday, just your average March 31, Phil Clemens reported seeing two penguins getting into a limousine outside the Inter-Continental Hotel and no one looked him up. He wasn't kidding.

"They're guests," a spokesman for the hotel explained of the sight-

ing, adding that the penguins had been ordered platters of herring from room service. The two, Pete and Penny, work at Sea World in Florida and were in New York on a promotional tour.

Rain did not deter Bob Golub from selling "Bob's Lucky Potatoes" on Wall Street. He used to be kidding about the lucky potatoes, which he sells from a suitcase at the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway. Not anymore.

Mr. Golub said he makes as much as \$100 a day selling his pota-

toes, which he marks with a felt-tipped pen, to superstitious stockbrokers. "This may sound peculiar, but I sprinkle them with lucky water from my grandmother's well," he said.

"There are guys making \$500,000 a year walking around here with lucky potatoes in their suits," he said. The price of a potato is whatever customers wish to give. He once received a \$200 tip from a stockbroker who hit it big with a potato in his pocket.

"I'm from Pennsylvania," he said. "And I'll tell you something. If you did this in Pittsburgh, they'd lock you up."

Now if you lived in Peoria, not New York, and someone told you to rush over to a beauty salon offering the latest thing — lion urine treatments — you would realize immediately that it was April Fool's Day. And if you were foolish enough to go to the salon and ask for the treatment, everyone would have a good laugh.

Not so in New York, where people were going to Corallo's Hair and Skin Salon on West 72d Street, asking for lion urine on their hair and — guess what? — getting it.

"I don't know if it will become a

huge fad," said Esther Cohen, who works for a publishing company and has regular treatments to make her hair shine. "When I tell people I have lion urine in my hair, some recoil. It smells like bananas, actually, but it still might be hurting my career."

She said the idea hadn't shocked her at first, because her previous hairdresser wrapped her head in Time magazines.

Stephen Holzinger was not waiting Tuesday for April Fool's Day to express his enthusiasm for dog-fur fashions. Mr. Holzinger brushes dogs, spins wool from their hair and makes hats, sweaters, vests and gloves.

Mr. Holzinger, an associate professor of advanced cooking at the New York City Technical College in Brooklyn, said he got the idea when he was walking his dogs and noticed that he was freezing and they weren't.

"I made a vest for a man who wanted to look like his Norfolk terrier," he said, "and I think he does."

"To market the clothes would be insanely expensive," he said, noting it takes him one hour to make an ounce of dog wool. "But then again, this is New York."



A Georgian Welcome

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, on the last day of her five-day official trip to the Soviet Union, was greeted in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, on Wednesday by a young Georgian in traditional costume. After the kiss, Mrs. Thatcher saw a wedding and folk dances and toured the city.

West Europeans Reviving Contacts With Syria

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Several West European countries have resumed a cautious dialogue with Syria only four months after Britain persuaded the European Community to downgrade its relations with Damascus because of what was called its support for terrorism.

France and Belgium have been conspicuous in the revival of diplomatic contacts with Syria, and West Germany appears to be poised to follow their lead. Bonn has designated a new ambassador to Damascus but has not yet sent him to the Syrian capital.

The proponents of resuming high-level contacts with President Hafez al-Assad's government say that, since Syrian troops took control of West Beirut, Damascus has sent out many signals that it wishes to play what one Bonn official called "a constructive role."

"We have the impression," this official said, "that the Syrians are interested in being carriers of good news and in being a constructive element in the Middle East. When that happens, Europe is ready to

come in their direction, but it is too soon to do that now."

A Western diplomat said that, in a move that may have been partly aimed at foreign opinion, Mr. Assad has demoted Brigadier General Mohammed Khlo, the powerful head of air force intelligence. The general's intelligence agency had been linked to an attempt to blow up an El Al airliner in London and to the bombing of an Arab social club in West Berlin.

It was the evidence of a Syrian connection in the El Al incident that prompted Britain to break diplomatic relations with Damascus in November and to persuade most of its EC partners to agree to ban arms shipments to Syria and suspend high-level diplomatic contacts.

While Greece refused to go along, the community members also agreed to increase the scrutiny of Syrian diplomatic missions and Syrian Arab Airlines. The United States withdrew its ambassador from Damascus in solidarity with Britain.

After a court in West Berlin determined Nov. 26 that the Syrian

Embassy in East Berlin was implicated in the bombing of a social club in the western side of the city, Bonn expelled three Syrian diplomats. At the same time, the Western allies banned most Syrian diplomats posted in East Berlin from crossing to the West.

With Syrian troops now patrolling most of West Beirut, both French and West German officials are known to be hopeful that they may be able to extricate European hostages who are believed held in the southern slums near the Beirut airport.

Five French hostages are believed to be in the hands of pro-Lebanese kidnapers in Lebanon, while two West German business representatives are being held to pressure Bonn not to extradite an imprisoned Lebanese wanted in the United States for his alleged role in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jetliner in 1985.

Despite persistent inquiries by the U.S. Embassy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's advisers are reportedly to be reluctant to extradite the imprisoned man, Mohammed Ali Hamadei, to the United States. The Kohl government will probably try Mr. Hamadei in West Germany, possibly for the hijacking as

well as for smuggling explosives into the country, according to a well-placed official.

The European Community has placed its rapprochement with Syria in the framework of the search for a Middle East peace accord, in which Damascus would have to play a central role. On Feb. 23, at a special session devoted to the Middle East, EC foreign ministers called for a United Nations-sponsored international conference on the Middle East.

Within the 12-nation EC, France has been the most vigorous advocate of preventing Mr. Assad from becoming isolated at a time of severe economic difficulties in Syria.

Bonn May Free Hamadei

A Justice Department official said the United States has learned that West Germany may release Mr. Hamadei, the Lebanese accused of terrorism, rather than extradite him to the United States for trial. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The official said the United States had heard about a proposal to try Mr. Hamadei in West Germany and then expel him, apparently allowing him to return to Lebanon.

Salvadorans Say Attack That Killed U.S. Adviser Proves Rebels' Strength

United Press International

EL PARAISO, El Salvador — The attack by leftist rebels that killed at least 42 soldiers and a U.S. military adviser proves the guerrillas remain a formidable adversary, Salvadoran military officials said.

The attack on the army's 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters at El Paraiso on Tuesday was the most important recent offensive by the rebels in their seven-year war against the U.S.-backed government.

"It was a blow that was studiously carried out, taking time to figure out all the details," Colonel Gilberto Rubio, commander of El Paraiso, said at the smoldering barracks.

At least 42 Salvadoran soldiers and Staff Sergeant Gregory Fronius of the U.S. Army were killed in the attack. Thirty-five Salvadoran soldiers were wounded. There was no official report of rebel casualties.

Sergeant Fronius, 27, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was the first American military adviser killed in combat in El Salvador. Five other U.S. military personnel have been killed in El Salvador, but not in combat.

General Adolfo Blandino, chairman of the Salvadoran joint chiefs of staff, said the attack Tuesday was "very, very impressive."

It demonstrated that the rebels, who have broken into small units to dodge air attacks, can regroup into units large enough to carry out full-scale attacks on military installations.

"This was a serious attack against a well-fortified position," said one Western observer. "It was really a blow."

There are an estimated 6,000 rebels in El Salvador. The army has about 39,000 troops.

The U.S. Embassy and the Salvadoran military, which receives about \$500,000 a day in U.S. military aid, had been saying the rebels' numbers had declined sharply and that they no longer controlled territory.

But confrontations in recent months have prompted the embassy to tell visiting U.S. congressional delegations the war could drag on for years.

President Ronald Reagan, in remarks during a White House dinner Tuesday for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, called Sergeant Fronius' death "a tragedy."

Asked if it would jeopardize the

American presence in Central America, he said, "I hope we realize we have a responsibility to keep communism out of the Western Hemisphere."

General Blandino said Sergeant Fronius was killed by a mortar while leaving the officers area of the headquarters. The mortar shell landed close to him and his body was mutilated, General Blandino said.

3 Senators Warn Reagan on Policy On Nicaragua

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three Republican senators, key supporters of the Reagan administration's policy on Nicaragua, have warned the president that unless he makes a series of policy changes, they may withdraw their support.

The senators said it appeared both at home and abroad that the United States, not the Nicaraguan government, was the major obstacle to a peaceful solution of its regional disputes. The letter was sent to the White House last week.

The lawmakers, William S. Cohen of Maine, Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas and Warren E. Rudman of New Hampshire, opposed a recent legislative effort to delay the final \$40 million installment of the \$100 million appropriated by Congress for the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras, this year.

In the letter to President Ronald Reagan, the senators said that the "disproportionate emphasis on the military aspect of U.S. policy is counterproductive."

The administration has offered a general endorsement of a variety of peace plans.

Francis J. McNeil, a former ambassador to Costa Rica who resigned last year in a dispute over Latin American policy, told a Senate subcommittee earlier this month that no government in Latin America believes the United States is interested in a negotiated settlement.

Hussein to Visit Hassan II

Reuters

RABAT — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Morocco on Saturday and Sunday for talks with King Hassan II.

PERSONAL INVESTING

April 13:
An important date for investors in funds. That's the day that the Spring Funds survey appears in the International Herald Tribune's monthly Personal Investing section, now in its third year of coverage of this vital area of investment.

Twice a year, Personal Investing devotes an entire issue to a global view of the funds industry, providing crucial information on performance rankings, new products and transaction costs.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Kenya May Censor Foreign Reports

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Laban Kiteile, an official of Kenya's sole political party, the Kenya African National Union, has been quoted as saying that the party might soon begin censoring the reports of foreign journalists.

But the chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association of East Africa said in a memorandum to the group's members that the Kenyan director of information,

S.J.W. Musandu, appeared "surprised" by Mr. Kiteile's statement.

Mr. Musandu said he would see that the government issued a statement on the matter, according to the chairman of the correspondents' group, Gunter Krabbe.

The Daily Nation quoted Mr. Kiteile, the national organizing secretary of the party, on Monday as saying that all foreign correspondents might soon be required to submit their reports to party headquarters for censorship before they could be transmitted abroad.

Mr. Kiteile reportedly criticized reports in the Western press of human rights abuses by the government of President Daniel arap Moi, as well as articles on the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Kenya, as an "orchestrated move by certain foreign powers and self-exiled Kenyan dissidents."

FAO Sets Aid for Ethiopia

Reuters

ROME — The Food and Agriculture Organization said Wednesday that it had approved emergency food aid worth more than \$14.3 million for drought victims in Ethiopia.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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POPE: Pinochet Government Is Labeled 'Dictatorial'

(Continued from Page 1)
who could be found in Chile and elsewhere, "want to tell us, 'Stay in the sacristy and do nothing else, yes, yes, do nothing else, do nothing else.'"

"Because they say it is politics but it is not politics," he said. "This is what we are."

He added that "the church cannot let itself die" by giving up its advocacy of social justice.

The church in Chile has been harshly critical of the Pinochet government since shortly after he took power in 1973 through a military coup that overthrew the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende.

In six-day visits to both Chile and Argentina, political issues are expected to dominate the agenda. Over the last 13 years, General Pinochet has justified repressive measures as necessary to defend the country from a Communist threat, most recently represented by a growing leftist insurgency.

Asked Tuesday to compare the situations in Chile and in his native Poland, John Paul said, "We are going to encounter a system which is currently dictatorial but which is transitory by its own definition."

In Poland, he said, there are no signs that dictatorship will give way and so the struggle of the people

there is "much more demanding and difficult" than in Chile. Since the beginning of the year, the Pinochet government has announced a series of measures to increase the scope of political activity as part of what it says is a gradual move toward democracy.

Some political exiles have been allowed to return and non-Marxist political parties have been permitted to resume normal operations for the first time since 1973. The liberalization moves are widely regarded as both efforts toward reconciliation and gestures to win the pope's approval.

Asked if he expected to help bring democracy to Chile, the pope said: "Yes, yes, I am not the evangelizer of democracy, I am the evangelizer of the Gospel. To the Gospel message, of course, belongs all the problems of human rights, and if democracy means human rights it also belongs to the message of the church."

The pope's trip was originally planned as a celebration of the Vatican's mediation between Chile and Argentina that produced a 1984 treaty adjudicating a territorial dispute.

In 1979, the two countries were on the brink of war over conflicting claims to three islands near the southern tip of the continent.

They then signed the Montevideo agreement, which submitted the dispute to Vatican mediation. John Paul's 20-hour stopover in Montevideo is meant to commemorate that accord.

Meeting With Opposition

Juan de Onis of the International Herald Tribune reported from Santiago.

The pope has agreed to meet in Chile with leaders of all the country's opposition parties, including the Communist Party, church and party sources said Wednesday.

The meeting is to take place Friday at the Vatican's diplomatic mission in Santiago, according to a bishop on the organizing committee for the visit.

The opposition will be represented by presidents of 12 parties that have formed a loose front called the National Accord. The meeting with the pope was at their request.

Divorce Criticized

Speaking at the Mass on Wednesday, John Paul called on those experiencing marital difficulties to not let themselves "be disoriented by the easy expedience of divorce, which offers only apparent solutions."

The Associated Press reported from Montevideo.

John Paul met privately Wednesday with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay.

During the Mass, the pope acknowledged Uruguay's secularism — only 4 percent of the three million Uruguayans are regular churchgoers — but said: "Dear Uruguayans, your country was born Catholic."

Most Uruguayans are of southern European descent and nominally Roman Catholic. However, church and state are officially separated.



A protester was arrested by the military police in La Grana, a suburb of Santiago, where the pope is to address the poor on Thursday. Several hundred poor people attempted to occupy a field and name it Camp John Paul II.

EC Nations Limit Political Asylum By Adopting 'Closed-Door' Policies

By Peter Maass

BRUSSELS — Governments in the European Community are edging toward a "closed-door" policy on refugees that has angered supporters of political asylum.

The new restrictive measures, which vary from country to country, include stiffer visa requirements, new controls at airports and fines for airlines carrying illegal refugees. Although the methods are different, the strategies aim at tightening treatment of refugees to discourage the influx of asylum-seekers.

"There has been a steady deterioration in the legal and social position of those seeking asylum in the European Community," according to a report adopted Feb. 23 by the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights.

The parliamentary report said EC countries were pursuing "irresponsible asylum policies." The document also said the treatment of refugees in the EC was "deficient," and accused the West German government of permitting "inhumane" conditions for refugees in West Germany.

"There is no forward-looking consideration of how the refugee problem in Europe and elsewhere can be solved in a properly humane manner," the report said.

"Nor have there been any attempts within the framework of the European Community to take positive action to deal with the refugee problem."

Reflecting the concern over refugee rights in the EC, the Parliament approved a resolution this year calling for member nations to "adopt a more generous attitude toward asylum-seekers." The resolution discouraged the type of visa requirements being imposed in several EC countries.

According to the United Nations, the number of refugees requesting political asylum in the EC increased by 50 percent in 1985 to 165,000. Provisional statistics put the number last year at approximately 180,000.

The harsh response by European governments is influenced by two key factors, experts say: high domestic unemployment and a rise in xenophobia among the public. Together, these factors translate into strong political pressures to keep foreigners out.

The problem, according to relief

officials, is that some foreigners kept out under the new rules may be in real need of shelter from persecution. Deportation from Western Europe could start a journey for some refugees that ends in prison in their homelands, or worse.

To counteract the stern European reaction, relief officials point out that EC members face much less of a refugee influx than many Third World countries. Pakistan now is home to several million Afghans, while Thailand houses about 200,000 Cambodians, Lao-

tians and Vietnamese, according to the United Nations.

The European Parliament's report said that despite complaints of a "flood" of refugees to the EC, the community is getting only a relative trickle.

"Many European countries feel they are receiving the bulk of refugees, which is wrong," says Michel Moussalli, the representative to the EC of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He called the present situation "trag-

REFUGEE: Strict Belgian Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

but critics contend that even legitimate refugees, holding the proper papers, have had trouble entering Belgium.

"Practically, the doors are closed," a relief official said.

Most of the refugees in Belgium arrive at Brussels airport, although the difficulty of getting that far varies. For some refugees, such as those coming from Pakistan or Ghana, the task is relatively simple: agents of airlines for reservations on planes to Belgium.

But for refugees such as Ramin, the Iranian who tried to kill himself, the journey is radically different. Like many other Iranian refugees, Ramin paid more than \$10,000 to be taken out of Iran by a professional smuggler. He was driven part of the way, occasionally rode a motorcycle, and evaded border posts by taking foot paths or riding a donkey.

The journey out of Iran took several days. Once in Turkey, Ramin went to Istanbul, where he paid several thousand dollars to another smuggler, who supplied a plane ticket to Belgium and a false passport.

Ramin's own passport had been confiscated by Iranian authorities because he had not satisfied his military service requirement.

In the controversy that followed imposition of the new Belgian measures last month, the government also has been accused of trying to deport refugees to the country from which they are fleeing. The government denies this.

"We never repatriate someone to the country where he originally came from," said Jean-Claude Godfroid, an adviser on refugee affairs in the Justice Ministry. But Ramin disputes the government's version of events. His testi-

mony, as well as the testimony of four other Iranian refugees, contrasts sharply with the picture painted by the government.

Ramin and the others said they fled Tehran because they had been involved in opposition political activity or had refused to join the armed forces to fight in the war against Iraq. Some of them had been arrested several times.

Ramin said he tried to kill himself precisely because a plane ticket attached to his deportation order was marked Brussels-Rome-Tehran. He contended that immigration authorities ignored his pleas that deportation would mean death or imprisonment in Iran.

"In Iran, our lives were in danger," Ramin said, referring to himself and the four others. "We had to make this choice and accept whatever happened to us. But we never expected the Belgian authorities to behave like this."

Mr. Godfroid, the Justice Ministry official, did not contest the Iranians' motives for leaving Iran. But he questioned whether the refugees were legitimate political exiles, suggesting that they might not face repression if they returned home.

"Somebody who doesn't want to do military service — is he really a refugee?" Mr. Godfroid said. He believes the refugees may have attempted suicide only because they had sold all their belongings and were dependent that their gambit for a better life in the West had failed.

"These are people who sold everything, and they don't have anything to lose," Mr. Godfroid said.

Although this may be true, it is not necessarily true for the reasons Mr. Godfroid cites. Ramin said that execution or prison awaited him in Tehran, and that his family would also face severe harassment from the government there.

CHIC: Gorbachev's Wife

(Continued from Page 1)

ger people see her as a pioneer in giving women more influence and flair.

But she also serves as a lightning rod for criticism of the more open policies of her husband, drawing a hostility that opponents of change cannot direct against Mr. Gorbachev because of his powerful position.

The underground tape focuses on her fashionable wardrobe and Western tastes, including scenes showing Mrs. Gorbachev shopping in Parisian boutiques during her husband's state visit in October 1985. During the visit, she attended the leading fashion collection shows.

Her fondness for stylish and colorful clothing often makes her appearance a jarring contrast to the dowdy dress of most Soviet women.

Many Muscovites expressed amazement when she changed outfits four times in one day when President Francois Mitterrand of France and his wife visited Moscow in July.

Raisa Maximovna Gorbachev, believed to be Mr. Gorbachev's second wife, appears to be in her early 50s. She graduated from the Moscow State University with a doctorate in philosophy, a discipline that in the Soviet Union more often resembles sociology than philosophy as it is defined in the West.

A slim woman with short red hair, Mrs. Gorbachev, like her husband, has impressed visitors with her curiosity about the West and wide-ranging interests.

The press, initially reticent about covering Mrs. Gorbachev's activities, has gradually increased exposure of her.

ASYLUM: Is Swiss 'Lifeboat' Full?

(Continued from Page 1)

fices, an estimated 21,470 cases are pending.

Critics of the tighter laws say a sharp drop in approvals of asylum requests reflects a xenophobic reaction to foreigners, or what Max Frisch, a Swiss writer and social critic, described in a recent interview as a "troglodyte mentality."

"The problem is not just numbers," said an international aid worker in Geneva. "The problem is color. North-South is overridingly the issue, as well as the fact that a small number of wealthy countries in the West are increasingly the destination of people in the Third World who find it easier to travel and want to share in the feast."

Such color issues have been exploited by rightist and conservative political groups and parties. They blame an influx of people who "do not readily assimilate" for apartment shortages in cities like Geneva, for a growing concern with crime, and for a general decline in the perceived quality of life.

Some see what one extreme rightist politician called "an assassin, a thief, a schizophrenic, a drug trafficker, or a carrier of AIDS or syphilis" behind every refugee.

Moreover, with elections scheduled later this year, political analysts say the government cannot help but be concerned with the possibility of growing frustration among voters. This may lead to a shift away from the established centrist parties that have traditionally governed Switzerland but that are coming under growing criticism over social and environmental issues.

Opponents of this view argue that statistics fail to support the xenophobic argument. Although 15 percent of Switzerland's population of 6.5 million are foreigners, most are officials in international

institutions or businesses. Less than 1 percent, or about 30,000, are refugees.

The decline in government approval of asylum requests, from about 90 percent in 1971 to 12 percent last year, corresponds with the rise in Third World applicants, critics of the new laws say. They note the 30 percent rate of acceptance accorded Caucasian refugees from East Europe.

But government officials contend that the real figure of acceptance of asylum-seekers is about 30 percent. They attribute the higher rate in part to the government's acceptance of an estimated 600 refugees under "humanitarian permits," which allow asylum-seekers to stay "as long as necessary."

Still others are permitted to stay while awaiting asylum, and their long tenure, the government says, has integrated them so deeply into Swiss society to make staying what one official called "more practical" than leaving.

Although the government project is expected to receive majority approval by Switzerland's traditionally conservative electorate, there is a growing sense that many Swiss are beginning to feel uncomfortable with the actions.

In a recent poll, 35 percent of those interviewed were opposed to the forced return of Tamilis to Sri Lanka before their safety could be assured. A "sanctuary movement" backed by Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen has been hiding refugees in private homes and churches, and the movement's leader has been sentenced to a suspended prison term.

"There is a fear at the moment among a majority of Swiss of everything that is foreign," said a journalist who has investigated a Zairian refugee's case. "A fear: preventing them from finding out what's really going on."

VETO: Reagan Wins Senate Victory on Highway Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

interstate highways to 65 mph (105 kph). It is now 55 mph.

Senator Byrd said: "The American people are being shafted by this vote. It's jobs, that's what it is."

A Test of Strength

The stakes in the showdown went beyond the highway and mass transit program. The Washington Post reported. Both sides portrayed it as a test of strength between a president who has been weakened by the Iran-contra affair and an

increasingly aggressive Democratic-controlled Congress.

Representative Douglas H. Bosco, Democrat of California, said: "Everyone knows that the issue is not highways; it's the president's political recuperation. After a slow comeback, the patient is not calling for the traditional hot tea, unbuttoned toast or chicken soup. He wants the highway bill."

Mr. Byrd was quoted as telling a Senate Democratic caucus Tuesday: "If ever there was a time when Democrats needed to show they're

capable of governing, it is now. Any senator who is not angry about the confrontational attitude of the White House is an emotional eunuch."

Speaking at about the same time to his former Senate Republican colleagues, the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., made both a personal and political appeal to sustain the veto.

"I told them it was not just the president's hide," the Democrats "were trying to nail to the wall, but it's mine too," he said.

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20 Killed by Bomb in Burma

The Associated Press

RANGOON, Burma — A bomb planted by a Mon rebel exploded at a festival in Burma, killing 20 persons and injuring 113, the state-owned Working People's Daily said. A young man belonging to the ethnic minority group confessed to the March 12 attack, the paper said Tuesday.

Brazil Strike Turns Violent

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Police using tear gas, clubs and attack dogs battled Tuesday with striking bank employees outside the Bank of Brazil, which is operated by the state. Hospital officials said that about 30 people were injured.

MARINES: U.S. Is Said to Doubt All Lines to Moscow as Inquiry Widens

(Continued from Page 1)

liminary arms-control talks, one source said.

This and other sources spoke on condition they not be named.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said Tuesday that U.S. officials "expect to have the secure communications by the time of Mr. Shultz's trip" on April 13.

An assessment of the marine spy

case was given to President Reagan and Vice President George Bush late last week.

Mr. Bush, a former CIA director, was reliably said to be furious and was urging a "top to bottom" review of U.S. counterespionage measures at embassies and within the U.S. intelligence network.

Embassy officials discovered Corporal Bracy having sexual relations with a Soviet woman who

worked at the embassy last summer. Yet they failed to permanently remove him from guard duty or to recognize the affair as a security threat.

The sources said Corporal Bracy was found with the Soviet woman in the apartment of an unnamed U.S. attaché at the embassy.

The woman has been identified by U.S. officials as a KGB agent. Corporal Bracy was demoted

from sergeant for the violation of security rules on Aug. 21, but he did not leave guard duty or Moscow until Sept. 18.

American officials did not link his indiscretion to espionage even after Sergeant Lonetree was taken into custody in December.

On Tuesday, a third marine, Staff Sergeant Robert S. Stufflebeam, was arrested in connection with the investigation.

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SCIENCE

Nicotine, a Weed Harder to Kick than Heroin

By Sandra Blakeslee

Despite overwhelming evidence that tobacco is shortening their lives, 53 million Americans continue to puff 570 billion cigarettes a year.

Many smokers are highly intelligent people. Yet they find that they cannot control this one, seemingly uncomplicated, aspect of their behavior. Are smokers more weak-willed than nonsmokers or former smokers? Or do they continue to smoke for reasons more powerful than previously imagined?

Interdisciplinary research in pharmacology, psychology, physiology and neurobiology is just beginning to shed light on the incredible hold that tobacco has on people. Scientists have found that nicotine is as addictive as heroin, cocaine or amphetamines, and often more addictive than alcohol. Its hooks go deep, involving complex physiological and psychological mechanisms that drive and maintain smoking behavior, and that even produce some "good" effects, such as improved performance on intellectual, computational and stressful tasks.

The bad effects are legion. Tobacco use is the number one preventable cause of illness and death in the United States. The medical bill for fatal illnesses related to smoking has been estimated at \$60 million a day, according to a 1985 Congressional Office of Technology Assessment report.

Since the Surgeon General's report on smoking in 1964, about 37 million Americans have quit. Those still addicted tend to smoke more cigarettes, but they should not lose hope. New strategies for quitting, based on a deeper understanding of the addiction, are in the wings. "The known enemy is more easily overcome," says Dr. Jack Henningfield, who specializes in the biology of dependence and abuse potential at the Addiction Research Center of the National Institute on Drug Abuse in Baltimore.

When the first warnings about tobacco were published more than 20 years ago, many experts thought that smoking was "no different than compulsive potato chip eating," says Dr. Henningfield. It is now clear, he says, that smoking is a subset of compulsive behavior in which the controlling factor, nicotine, profoundly affects the smoker's central nervous system, producing pleasurable effects, dependency and withdrawal.

This finding has been long believed, but only recently proved through tests that meet today's scientific standards. Heroin, cocaine, alcohol, amphetamines and nicotine have many things in common. They affect the nervous system through different routes, but their end results are dependency.

"Heroin addicts say it is easier to give up dope than it is to give up smoking," says Dr. Sharon Hall, a psychology professor whose research at the University of California's San Francisco medical school centers on curtailing drug abuse.

Like heroin, nicotine is an alkaloid found in plants. The alkaloid kills insects by disrupting their neurotransmitters, substances released by the bug's activated nerve cells. Humans have the same neurotransmitters. What is toxic to the insect, however, is pleasurable to the human when taken in the tiny amounts found in cigarettes. Alkaloids exert their effects by binding to receptors in the brain and other nerve tissue. Heroin attaches to the brain's natural painkilling receptors. Nicotine affects a major neurotransmitter system that is involved in the very conduction of nerve signals, memory and other critical functions. It also binds to white blood cells and is carried to most body tissues.

An addictive drug of abuse is defined as one that will be repeatedly self-administered, even though there is no medical reason for it. People take aspirin for a headache, but when the pain is gone, they stop taking it. Most drugs of abuse produce either tolerance or withdrawal. Nicotine does both. Tolerance means that, up to a point, more of the drug is required to achieve the same effect, or that there is diminished effect when the same dose is used regularly.

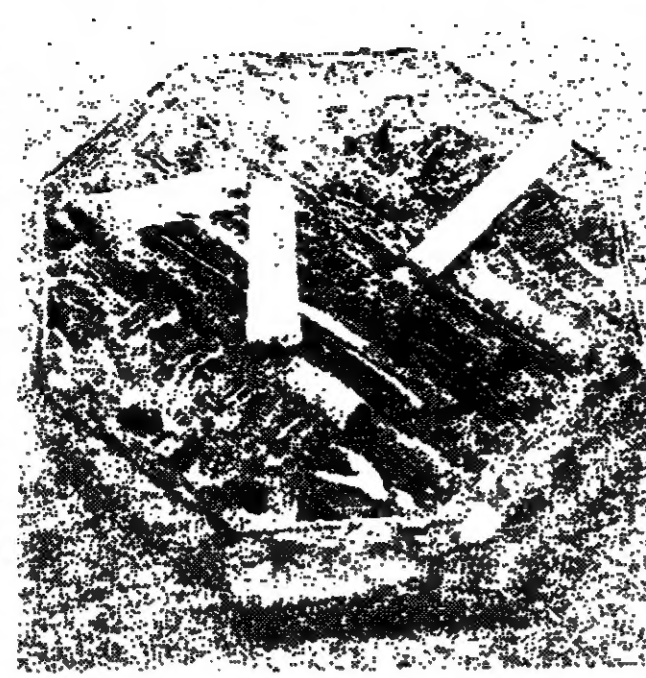
Withdrawal is a constellation of symptoms experienced after stopping regular use of a drug. Nicotine withdrawal often includes anxiety, irritability, difficulty concentrating, restlessness, craving for tobacco, gastrointestinal problems, headaches, drowsiness, decreased heart rate, tremors and slowed metabolism. "The popular media have exaggerated the withdrawal from opiates and downplayed the withdrawal from tobacco," says Dr. Neil Benowitz, a clinical pharmacologist at the University of San Francisco medical school.

Nicotine is very different from most other drugs of abuse in important ways. Its effects are felt more rapidly than those of drugs taken intravenously. One-quarter of the nicotine in each drag reaches the brain in seven seconds. The nicotine concentration in the blood peaks at about the time that the cigarette butt is extinguished. The effects then fall off rapidly as nicotine is cleared by the liver and excreted in urine. Within a half hour, many smokers seek a new dose of nicotine. A pack-a-day smoker takes 70,000 drug "hits" a year.

Nicotine also acts both as a stimulant and sedative. Shallow puffs tend to increase alertness, whereas deep drags relax the smoker. Low nicotine doses facilitate the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine — which makes people feel alert — but high nicotine doses block the flow of this compound.

Nicotine is the "drug for all occasions," says the research psychologist Dr. Ovide Pomerleau, director of the behavioral medicine program at the University of Michigan. "Its variable effects are available on demand and do not outlast the circumstances to which they are appropriate. Unlike other drugs, nicotine does not interfere with normal activity."

Smokers are incredibly adept at maintaining a steady concentration of nicotine in their bloodstreams throughout the day, says Dr. Benowitz. There seems to be an internal sensing system, like a household thermostat, that knows when nicotine levels are too low. Called a "nicostat," it is what drives a smoker to light up when the nicotine level falls below his set point. Most smokers require about 10 cigarettes a day to maintain a "comfort zone." After a night's sleep, smokers deeply inhale their



first few cigarettes to raise the concentration of nicotine in their blood.

The so-called therapeutic effects of smoking, such as stress reduction and appetite control, are mediated through nicotine's impact on a host of chemicals that modify the activity of neurotransmitters to regulate mood, learning, alertness and performance. The smoker uses nicotine to fine-tune his body's reactions to the outside world. If its preferred mode of administration did not carry tar, carbon monoxide

and thousands of poisons into the lungs, many scientists say, nicotine might not be such a bad drug.

Current studies are proving that, for regular smokers, nicotine improves short-term memory, concentration and intellectual performance. It is not known, however, if the drug would produce these positive effects on nonsmokers. Nicotine also gives subjective relief from stress. Paradoxically, it induces the biological symptoms of stress, speeding up the heart rate and raising blood pressure. A smoker's

heartbeat is increased about 8 to 10 beats a minute all day and all night, according to Dr. Benowitz. This plus other changes induced by smoking, he believes, may produce excessive wear on the heart.

Smoking also appears to control weight. Dr. Neil Grunberg, associate professor of medical psychology and pharmacology at the University of Maryland, has found that smokers generally weigh less than nonsmokers of comparable age, sex and health. Intrigued by this, he conducted animal experiments. First, he found that male rats given nicotine over an extended period weighed less and ate less sweet food than other rats. When he took away their nicotine, the experimental rats ate more sweets and gained weight.

A subsequent experiment looked at male and female rats who were given and then deprived of nicotine. "We were stunned to see that the females ate more high-carbohydrate bland food after nicotine withdrawal than the males did," says Dr. Grunberg. The females

lost more weight while on nicotine and gained more weight afterward. Both increased their consumption of sugary foods after nicotine was taken away.

Cautioning that his work is with rats and not people, Dr. Grunberg has developed some hypotheses. One is that nicotine might decrease circulating insulin levels, which would be consistent with less craving for sweets among smokers. Lowered insulin would also mean that smokers store less fat.

Why females might have a stronger appetite for carbohydrates after

they stop smoking than males do is a mystery, says Dr. Grunberg. Scientists theorize that carbohydrates exert a soothing, calming effect on people and that, perhaps, females seek the effect more than men.

New strategies for loosening nicotine's physiological grasp are also being developed.

Drugs, such as clonidine, used to treat opiate withdrawal, as well as naltrexone, which is given to heroin addicts, and mecamylamine, an antihypertensive medicine, seem to block some nicotine effects. All are being used experimentally to help people stop smoking. In addition, an antidepressant drug called fluoxetine, which elevates mood and suppresses appetite, is being tried on smokers who are going through withdrawal.

Nicotine replacement therapies are promising because they satisfy the smoker's physical dependence on nicotine while he concentrates on unlearning the psychological habits that drive smoking behavior. A nicotine gum, combined with behavioral intervention therapy, has helped an estimated one million smokers at least try to quit. In a one-year study, 31 percent of the participants who chewed the gum, read a self-help manual on how to give up smoking and underwent counseling, stopped smoking. The gum doubled the effectiveness of the other two therapies. A nicotine nose spray is being tested in Europe, and a skin patch that releases nicotine slowly into the blood is being developed in the United States.

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.



The smoker uses nicotine to fine-tune his body's responses to the outside world.

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IN BRIEF

Suicide Is Increasing Among Elderly

DURHAM, North Carolina (NYT) — Recent reports of teen-agers taking their own lives have obscured the fact that, in the United States, people 65 years old and older commit suicide more frequently than do younger people. Past studies have shown that 17 percent of all suicides are committed by the 11 percent of the population 65 or older; now new research has found that suicide is increasing among the elderly.

From 1968 to 1980, deaths by suicide increased 15.6 percent for white men and women and nonwhite men above the age of 85. No increase was seen in that age group for nonwhite women.

The study was by Dr. Kenneth G. Manton, a researcher at the Center for Demographic Studies at Duke University, and colleagues using data from the National Center for Health Statistics. The findings were published in the current issue of *The Journal of Gerontology*.

Acid Lakes Found in the Poconos

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (NYT) — Much of the concern about acid rain has focused on the vulnerable lakes of the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. But a new survey of available information on 160 lakes in the Pocono Mountain region of Pennsylvania has shown that 7.5 percent are already acidified and more than 70 percent have become vulnerable, or "sensitive," to damage from acid rain.

Particularly hard hit are small lakes at high elevations: 30 percent of lakes covering less than 50 acres (20 hectares) at elevations of more than 1,640 feet (499 meters) above sea level are already acidified, according to the survey.

The conclusions are based on data obtained from federal, state and private agencies by the Environmental Studies Center of Lehigh University in Bethlehem.

Hawaiian Peak Is Key Telescope Site

NEW YORK (NYT) — The selection of Mauna Kea, the highest summit in Hawaii, as site for the gigantic National New Technology Telescope has insured that the dormant volcano will continue to be the world's chief center of astronomical observations far into the next century.

Eight observatories are already operating there and another, which is under construction, should reign as the world's most powerful for several years. One of the multiple black cinder cones that form the volcano's 13,796-foot (4,215-meter) summit will also be the site of Japan's national telescope, which will be one of the most powerful in the world.

Report Cites Worldwide Extinctions

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A congressional advisory group has called for a coordinated program to arrest the decline in animal, plant, insect and microbe species it said are disappearing at a rate perhaps not seen since the loss of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

The recommendation came in a 334-page report prepared over the last two years by the Office of Technology Assessment, an agency chartered by Congress to advise on scientific and technological issues. The study, "Technologies to Maintain Biological Diversity," is the most comprehensive assessment yet produced by a government agency on the threat the loss of species poses to human welfare. The study proposes a wide range of federal and private actions that could help reverse the trend.

The new report reflected the mounting concern among biologists over the loss of biological diversity, a concern that has been expressed with growing urgency at numerous recent conferences and in several scientific reports.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Aegean Rainmakers

Real differences over sea boundaries and oil drilling rights no doubt carried Greece and Turkey to the edge of military conflict in the Aegean. But the speed with which this storm erupted, and then evaporated, suggests that it was artificially seeded by political rainmakers. Certainly the spat has helped Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. He roused cheers on the right by denouncing Turkey, and on the left by threatening to close down a U.S. supply depot. With this in mind, better to cast a cool eye than to jump.

Scoring inflation and unpopular wage restraints have eroded support for Greece's ruling Socialists. Three of the country's largest cities, including Athens, recently elected conservative mayors. Now the government is in a dispute with the Greek Orthodox Church over a planned government takeover of church estates. But when Mr. Papandreu took on the Turks, bishops and priests called

off a protest rally and cried hosanna. On the left, the prime minister lost Communist votes and they reversed promises to pull out of NATO and eliminate American bases.

That Mr. Papandreu's bark is worse than his bite hardly warrants American clumsiness. Administration officials need to speak more carefully than Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger recently did in implying an endorsement of the Turkish occupation of a third of Cyprus. The least hint of a gratuitous tilt to Turkey feeds the fires in Greece.

Owing to strident oratory bred by resentment over foreign meddling, the American position in Athens generally appears worse than it really is. In Turkey, with Ankara's ingratiating diplomatic style, the U.S. position often appears stronger than it really is. Recalling this may be the best way of keeping friends on all shores of the Aegean.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Warning Signal

On Friday, with the dollar falling on the foreign exchange markets, the Reagan administration announced that it would retaliate against Japan in a trade dispute. On Monday, when the markets reopened, the dollar dropped rapidly. So did the bond market and, most dramatically, the stock market. On Tuesday the stock market reversed itself and began to rise again. But America's biggest bank, Citicorp, raised its prime rate a quarter of a percentage point, and the dollar, although more slowly, continued to fall. What was cause, in this jumbled sequence, and what was effect?

It began with the exchange rate. The dollar is falling and the yen is rising in response to Japan's enormous trade surplus and the United States' even more enormous trade deficit. For a time, the dollar was sustained by the heavy inflow of foreign money, but during the past year that flow has declined. Governments have anxiously begun using their own money to try to stabilize exchange rates, but they lack the resources to do it effectively.

The falling dollar means higher inflation in America, because imports cost more. Less foreign money poured into the American capital markets threatens higher interest rates as borrowers — led by the U.S. Treasury, financing the federal deficit — compete for a diminishing pool of funds. Rising interest rates translate into falling bond prices,

and that is why they fell on Friday. The parallel drop in the stock market was more complicated. For months a declining dollar had been pushing prices up, because investors saw improved opportunities for American exports. Evidently by the end of last week some of those investors began to suspect that the dollar was getting out of hand.

By coincidence, that was the afternoon when the administration announced its decision to retaliate against Japan for its failure to uphold the agreement on semiconductor exports. To a lot of people in the markets, that looked like a signal of something that they have feared for a long time — an American retreat into protectionism. We read the semiconductor decision differently; we think that it was an attempt to jolt the Japanese into more open competition. Let us hope that we turn out to be right. But money managers saw it as a step backward into a less competitive, less productive economy, and they started selling.

Perceptions in the stock market are exceedingly volatile, and by Tuesday stock prices were rising again. But nothing fundamental has changed. The dollar was down and interest rates were moving upward. The episode was a warning of trouble ahead if the United States cannot find a way, reliably and promptly, to get control of its budget deficit, its trade deficit and its falling dollar.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Save the Maya Sites

Mexico and Guatemala are planning a series of dams along their border that would destroy a thinly populated jungle paradise rich in Mayan ruins. If built, the dams would create a huge lake, flooding two major Maya sites, Piedras Negras and Yaxchilan. Fortunately, no bulldozers are moving yet. There is time to listen to the outraged protests of archaeologists and environmentalists.

The treasures in this paradise are protected by their remoteness in tangled jungles along the Usumacinta River. In 1960 at Piedras Negras, Tatiana Proskouriakoff, a Harvard scholar, made a dramatic discovery that Maya glyphs recorded the actual history of rulers and their reigns. Names of rulers, wars and cities have sprung from inscriptions, yielding for the first time a detailed account of a fabulous civilization that fell a thousand years ago for uncertain reasons.

Erecting those dams would conceal all that history once again. Much of the area has never been explored or excavated, a task requiring decades. The huge lake would un-

settle the life of the Lacandons, the least changed of surviving Maya tribes. It would break the shell of an ecosystem harboring a polychrome multitude of bird species, ferns as tall as people and trees as big as apartment houses. "It would be like flooding the Vatican," a development economist says.

Sometimes human needs are overwhelming, as in Egypt where Nubian treasures were flooded to create the Aswan High Dam. But no such needs are visible to experts familiar with the region. The area is sparsely populated, so perhaps border security considerations explain the zeal to develop these jungles. Otherwise, lending agency experts are highly skeptical about this project, especially in light of disastrous experience with other mammoth dams, as in Zaire. Senator Robert Kasten of Wisconsin, a knowledgeable critic, is asking multilateral banks to hold off should any loan applications come in. Past, present and posterity would be the gainers if this project was dropped.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Free Trade Is a Memory

Any examination of the microchip skirmish between the United States and Japan must point to one depressing conclusion. Free trade is dead, at least in the sense of the 1948 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Open trading can no longer be preserved. It would have to be recreated, and that is unlikely to happen. Britain, the mother of free trade, now hides behind EC protectionism. The United States, which gave free trade back to the postwar world, no longer finds it a winning formula. The future lies with those who want to manage trade: officials trained on the Common Agricultural Policy to negotiate bilateral deals with Eastern Europe, bad losers across the Atlantic who want to change the rules, and MITI organizing Japanese industry to save face. Disintegration into trading blocs is only a matter of time.

—Graham Scourfield, financial editor, writing in *The Times* (London).

EFTA Left Out in the Cold?

The continuing expansion and economic integration of the European Community poses a major challenge to the countries of the European Free Trade Association. The latter must work toward permanent integration with the Community, in spite of the difficulties this will entail. They must defend themselves against discrimination and expand constructive cooperation with the Community, and they need to be kept fully informed about EC measures affecting integration. Otherwise the EFTA partners

could find themselves left out in the cold and presented with faits accomplis.

The Swiss Federal Council has repeatedly affirmed that the existing relationship based on free trade agreements will continue to work well in the future. But these do not guarantee mutual consultations on legal and administrative decisions of importance for integration of the EFTA countries. What is needed is a global agreement on integration, providing for regular consultations.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Most Chileans Will Kneel

Pope John Paul II arrives in Chile to find a country that is gradually moving toward the restoration of representative democracy after nearly falling into the clutches of atheistic communism. Chile became the only nation in the world to break the shackles of totalitarianism when its armed forces intervened on behalf of its predominantly God-fearing populace in 1973 to overthrow Marxist Salvador Allende.

The Soviet Union has not forgotten its ignominious defeat in Chile. Last year U.S. government experts identified 70 tons of weapons found in underground caches as being of Soviet and Cuban origin. Last month Chilean security forces uncovered 320,000 rifle cartridges and hundreds of rounds for Soviet grenade launchers.

The great majority of Chileans will kneel for the papal blessing and thank God that they live in a free country.

—Hernán Felipe Errazuriz, Chile's ambassador to the United States, writing in the *Los Angeles Times*.

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Why Are Tibetans Forgotten?

By John F. Avedon

WASHINGTON — On Feb. 18, two Tibetans were executed in Lhasa for "serious economic sabotage." Three more have been sentenced to die and 30 have been given terms at hard labor. Similar crimes, last mentioned in the "spiritual pollution" campaign of 1983, were the pretext for executing dozens of Tibetan dissidents and imprisoning thousands more. Tuesday was the 28th anniversary of the Dalai Lama's arrival in India, a refugee from his revolt-torn land. While he and the 100,000 compatriots who followed him into exile continue to voice Tibet's desire for freedom, their time, like that of all Tibetans, may be running out.

Under the cloak of liberalization, Beijing has adopted a final solution for Tibet: the rapid Sinicization of the country via wide-scale immigration. The fact that there are now at least one million more Chinese in Tibet than Tibetans has produced serious unemployment, a 300-percent inflation rate and a two-class society, sharply divided along racial lines.

The average Tibetan earns \$110 a year. He is among the world's poorest citizens. He lives in a dilapidated house, often lacking running water, heat or electricity. His life expectancy is 40 years; one in six of his children die in infancy. Of the five survivors, only one completes primary school. The rest must labor in the fields.

In contrast, the recently arrived Chinese settler lives in a modern "new town," earns triple a Tibetan's salary, receives sufficient medical care and diet to give him a life expectancy of 65 and has a guaranteed place for his children in Tibet's schools, up to two-thirds of which are reserved for Chinese only.

But the new Chinese society is not merely displacing Tibet's ancient culture. It is actively destroying it. The harsh face of Chinese rule includes thousands of forced abortions and sterilizations of Tibetan women each year. The common method for both procedures, recounted from all across the country, is by injection. In Chamdo, Tibet's third-largest city, there have been numerous reports of fetuses thrown out in the storm drains and garbage bins of the People's Hospital. In Lhasa, many Tibetan women have heard their newborns cry, only to be told later that the infants died at birth. In Tibet, unlike in China, the population is thin. These acts clearly have a political motive.

They come, however, within a well-worn context. As

a direct result of the Chinese invasion, 12 million Tibetans — one-seventh of the population — have died, 6,254 monasteries have been destroyed and an estimated \$80 billion in precious metals, religious art and statuary has been extorted.

China still keeps roughly 20,000 Tibetans in the region's 84 prisons. An argument could be made for considering all of them political prisoners. Those arrested for "anti-state activity," though, number 3,000 to 4,000. Of these, Amnesty International has publicly adopted three, including Tibet's most famous dissident, the Buddhist monk Geshe Lobsang Wangchuk.

Perhaps a simple comparison best describes Tibet today. Inside Tibetan prisons there is one guard to every four prisoners. Outside, in the country at large, there is one Chinese soldier for every 10 Tibetans. Is Tibet itself one great prison?

China's population transfer has been adopted in large measure to relieve the People's Liberation Army of its police duties in Tibet. But the problem has arisen: How will the new Chinese community support itself on the barren plateau? The answer is: visitors.

In 1986, almost 30,000 tourists visited Tibet. They exulted in the most rarefied air on Earth, marveled at the Potala, seat of the exiled Dalai Lama, and enjoyed Tibetans' native kindness beside their nervous Chinese overlords. What most people failed to recognize was that the money they paid to see the 160 rebuilt monasteries did not go to Tibetans. Instead, it directly subsidized the purveyors of Tibet's destruction, 32,000 of whom are working in Lhasa's service sector.

So a Communist regime is selling the supposedly antique society that its creed has pledged it to erase. Another irony is Beijing's use of Tibetans to sponsor, through the tourist trade, their own demise.

But perhaps the greatest question is this: Given the three aims of America's China policy — a counter to the Soviets, checked democratization and an ambivalent opening of China's marketplace — why does Washington remain so soft on human rights in China? Is it something in China, or something in the West itself that Westerners still refuse to see?

The writer, author of "In Exile From the Land of Snows," contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

The Debt Crisis: Three Elements of a Settlement

By Norberto González

The writer is executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, a United Nations agency.

SANTIAGO — It is not easy to establish just how brought on the debt problem. Some blame the domestic policies of the indebted countries; others talk of bankers pushing funds on reluctant Latin American borrowers; others fault the industrialized countries, particularly the United States, for bringing a downturn in international trade and a dramatic increase in interest rates, the real detonators of the crisis. All three explanations are partially correct.

The important point is that the problem is real and lasting, and that it affects lenders and borrowers alike. And there is little evidence that the Latin American countries can just "grow out of debt" through natural market forces, as recent events in Brazil and Ecuador attest. Something needs to be done about this overriding obstacle to development. The question, of course, is what.

The problem has its origins in the 1970s. As was traditionally expected of a less developed, capital-scarce region, Latin American countries were structurally induced to run trade deficits. To accommodate net capital inflows, their current account deficits reached, on average, 1 percent of gross domestic product per year.

In recent years the situation has changed drastically. These countries have become net exporters of financial resources. This resulted from the drop in levels of fresh financing and the rapid increase in the servicing requirements of previously accumulated external debt. From 1983 on, debtor countries in the region made net interest, profit and capital remittances of about 4 percent of GDP per year, for a total of \$130 billion. Latin American savings had to be earmarked to finance this outflow, causing investment to decline sharply.

At the same time, to generate the foreign exchange needed to service debt, imports were violently contracted, a fact reflected in declining U.S. exports to Latin America and, more pointedly, in a fall in income and employment in the region.

Thus the average Latin American

family's real income today is about the same as it was 10 years ago.

In most countries, annual interest payments represent more than 4 percent of total output; the payment of interest has consumed more than the real increase in output since 1983.

Even so, the debt problem is not being resolved, and the near future promises little improvement. Sluggish growth is projected for the industrial countries and protectionist tendencies are not abating, so a revival of developing countries' exports cannot solve the problem alone. Private banks seem unwilling to

resume voluntary lending under conditions of greater risk. International organizations have helped, but with limited resources and inflexible policies they can do little more than alleviate the debt burden marginally.

Amid this uncertainty, negotiations between debtors and creditors will continue. But as the problem becomes more acute, governments can be expected to play a larger role, both formally and informally.

Negotiations have brought important progress. Spreads (the borrowing charge above the base London interbank offered rate) have come down



But Development Isn't Banks' Business

By William H. Wainwright

PARIS — Benjamin J. Cohen, of Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, has written on the subject that the debt problem "will be solved only when bankers see the Third World debt situation for what it truly is — a long-term dilemma of economic solvency, not just a short-term liquidity squeeze." ("So Much for All That Progress on Debt," March 6.)

But many bankers do see the situation that way. Many, in fact, have come to question whether the debtor countries will ever be able to generate the resources needed to repay their debt. This explains banks' reluctance to join the ill-conceived Baker plan, which calls for more lending.

Such prescriptions have two fundamental flaws. They leave the banks in the business of financing economic development. And they leave unanswered, the crucial question as to why these countries failed to make productive use of bank loans in the first place. In too many cases, the leaders of the over-indebted countries squandered hundreds of millions of dollars.

It should be apparent by now that private banks are not adept at financ-

ing economic development. Not only are they incapable of assessing adequately the risk, they are unable to hold a debtor to the announced purpose of the borrowing or to any discipline that might facilitate repayment. What is intended for port construction may be diverted to an electoral use as such bread price subsidies, or to increase military spending, or even to replenish a leader's numbered bank account across the border.

In place of continued commercial bank lending, these countries need the credit and technical resources of strong multilateral lending agencies specialized in economic development and capable not only of providing guidance and of imposing discipline on the application of loan proceeds, but also of advising the debtor government on its overall development plan. In the meantime, banks and their obligors need to work together to eliminate the mountains of debt. Rather than part company with the banks by renunciation of their obligations, these governments should weigh carefully the lasting advantages they might procure by making their creditor banks equity partners in local public and

private enterprise. In return, the banks would be expected to forgive part of the debt outstanding. Such an understanding would require the countries involved to use the resulting breathing room to apply an internationally assisted economic recovery program.

With their knowledge of international markets and industries and their managerial experience, the new shareholders could make a valuable contribution toward improving the productivity of their Third World holding, whose success would serve a common interest. As the banks' equity appreciates in value, the enterprise would encourage higher employment, rising living standards and an improved climate for further investment.

At the heart of today's dilemma is the discrepancy between the private financial institution and the sovereign borrower. The former has no "standing," as the lawyers say, before the latter. Short of war, it cannot realistically seize sovereign assets or constrain a defaulting government to abide by its word. So it should limit its lending to the private sector, where it has standing — and competence.

In its place as lender, new multilateral lending agencies are needed, with standing in international law and the ability to enforce previously agreed conduct upon sovereign borrowers. To ease the transitional period, a portion of the outstanding debt could be forgiven in return for a say in management and an equity interest in key local industries.

Such are the real issues of today's and tomorrow's debt crises. To paraphrase the professor: The debt problem will not be solved until governments and their advisers see it.

The writer is an investment banker. He contributed this comment to *The International Herald Tribune*.

Moscow's INF Proposal Would Be a Bad Deal For the NATO Alliance

By John Deutch, Brent Scowcroft and R. James Woolsey

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears to be moving rapidly toward a positive response to Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to separate negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces from those on strategic offensive and defensive weapons. This makes tactical sense, to take advantage of Mr. Gorbachev's apparent desire or need to show movement in arms control. It may also be in the administration's interest to help demonstrate that the president's recent political wounds have not impaired his ability to function. But what of the substance of the INF proposal?

While the notion of reducing intermediate-range weapons in Europe to zero on both sides, with each allowed 100 warheads respectively in Soviet Asia and the United States, was originally a U.S. idea, it nonetheless has a number of troubling aspects. The prospect of eliminating an entire class of nuclear weapons in Europe is superficially attractive, but more serious examination of the implications reveals a very different picture.

The proposal is to dismantle 572 warheads on Pershing-2 and cruise missiles while the Soviets dismantle 270 SS-20s carrying 810 warheads currently based so as to be able to strike European targets. Even assuming adequate verification, there will remain at least three areas where the proposal fails to serve U.S. or NATO interests.

The first problem is at the purely military level. The proposal would

leave the U.S.S.R. with 500 to 700 shorter-range missiles virtually unopposed. Their withdrawal from Czechoslovakia and East Germany, as Mr. Gorbachev has proposed, could, in a crisis, be reversed in a matter of hours. Not only would the zero option account for the nuclear imbalance in Europe, since NATO's nuclear weapons were deployed in Europe principally to compensate for conventional inferiority, the removal of the INF force would weaken NATO's conventional weakness as well.

The second problem lies in the area of strategy. NATO strategy is based on the concept of ensuring deterrence through a capability for flexible response — the ability to respond to a Soviet attack in the most appropriate manner and to be able to escalate to whatever degree necessary to convince the Warsaw Pact that continuing its aggression would not be profitable. Removal of the INF force leaves a large gap in the capability for flexible response. The gap can be filled in part by tactical aircraft based in Europe that would be able to deliver either nuclear or conventional weapons, but those aircraft are also desperately needed at the conventional level. In addition, the proposal would be a significant step toward denuclearizing Europe, a longtime Soviet objective. Such an eventual step would wholly undercut NATO strategy, leaving no counter to Soviet conventional superiority except the use of U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

The third problem created by the zero option is political. Deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles after 1983 was undertaken not simply to counter the SS-20 — for which it is but a partial response — but principally to reassure Europeans that America was irrevocably linked to the defense of Europe with whatever forces were required to make it irrevocable for the Soviets to attack. If the deployment was at its heart a political move strengthening the strategic ties across the Atlantic, how can its reversal be seen as anything but a weakening of that linkage, especially at a time when the U.S. ICBM modernization effort is flagging?

In sum, the proposal in its current form is flawed. It is true that the United States first proposed the zero option in 1981. But having made that error, basically on grounds that the Soviets would never accept it, is no justification for persisting.

What should be done? A simple adjustment that would mitigate the worst aspects of the zero option would be to reduce the INF forces to 100 or so warheads on each side rather than zero. This less dramatic reduction would reassure Europeans, leave NATO strategy intact, provide an opportunity to test verification and allow time for negotiations to deal with Soviet shorter-range missiles while some negotiating leverage remained.

If the administration has become fixated on zero INF for Europe, however, there are other alternatives. One would be to develop and deploy a counter to the Soviet short-range nuclear systems — although the political prospects for such a move, both in the United States and in Europe, currently appear remote.

Another possibility would be to refocus sufficient SDI funds to push the development of an anti-tactical ballistic missile system. This would be a desirable move quite apart from an INF arms control agreement. It could add much needed survivability to U.S. INF forces and, properly done, could be fully accomplished within the ABM treaty.

Still another approach, at least in theory, would be a believable commitment to a significant improvement of NATO's conventional capability. But the alliance has failed for 35 years to provide an adequate conventional capability, and current circumstances do not appear propitious for a change in that pattern.

This administration has for six years maintained so tough a line on arms control negotiations that it has been accused of seeking to destroy the very concept of arms control. Any agreement it pursues is therefore likely to be broadly welcomed, whatever its content. How ironic it would be, after consistently disparaging the arms control agreements of its predecessors, it should end up with an agreement that, to an unparalleled degree, fails to serve the alliance.

Mr. Deutch is a former undersecretary of energy (1977-1979). Mr. Scowcroft is a former national security adviser (1975-1977) and Mr. Woolsey is a former undersecretary of the navy (1979-1980). They contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Mexico Reassures

LONDON — Alfred Scott Withers, who has large railway, mining and industrial interests in Mexico, has received a despatch from President Francisco Madero of the Mexican Republic: "The situation here at present is that there are small bands of rebels in the southern part of the State of Puebla. These bands are made up of Zapatista guerrillas who are badly armed and constantly being pursued by the Federal forces. The State of Morales is now pacified, and all the rest of the Republic, excepting Chihuahua, is calm. I have news from Chihuahua that the rebels are short of arms and ammunition and are rapidly dispersing. The troops of General Pascual Orozco have not been able to destroy the Federalists, who will soon be reinforced from Toluca. I expect very soon to control the situation completely."

1937: Pacifism Urged

LONDON — "Britain should disarm, and if Hitler marshals his troops into this country when we were under attack, they should be welcomed like tourists and greeted in a friendly way." So declared Bertrand Russell, writer and philosopher, in an address [on April 1] at Petersfield, Hampshire, on the practical application of pacifism. Concerning the hospitable welcome, Earl Russell explained: "It would take the starch out of them and they might find some interest in our way of living." If the British government stopped arming and turned pacifist, this country would not be invaded and would be as safe as Denmark, according to Russell, who contended that no country ever attacked another country unless it was afraid of the other's armaments. As a step toward world peace, he proposed dismemberment of the British Empire.

OPINION

This Hired Gun Is Miscast In an Arms Control Drama

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Suppose: In 1972 the Nixon administration drafted, and Congress passed, a tough crime-control law. At the time and for years afterward the act was universally understood to give the police broad wiretapping authority. Then the Supreme Court held that it had deliberately been written to forbid wiretapping. How legal conservatives would denounce such a decision. "Judicial activism gone mad," Attorney General Edwin Meese might say.

But the Reagan administration is engaged now in a far more profound at-

tempt to upset long-established legal understandings. That is the effort to reinterpret the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty—to turn it inside out—so that it can be said to allow development and testing of anti-missile devices in President Reagan's "star wars" program.

ABROAD AT HOME

The ABM treaty is the major operative arms control agreement between America and the Soviet Union. Tampering with it obviously has the most serious implications for superpower relations. To me the fact that the law is being manipulated to that end is especially distressing.

Abraham Sofaer, the former federal judge who is legal adviser to the State Department, is the main source of the argument that the treaty did not, after all, outlaw "exotic" defensive weapons in space. He is still working on a final study of the issues, but in the last 18 months he has said much in favor of that permissive view of the treaty.

In the fall of 1985 he argued, in a memorandum and testimony, that what Nixon administration officials said about the treaty at the time the Senate ratified it in 1972 supported the permissive treaty. This drew strong criticism from many, notably Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia.

Observe or Withdraw

SAM NUN has exposed the serious mischief of the Reagan administration's attempt to meddle with the ABM treaty. The "broad" interpretation is just another attempt to sell President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. If he intends to abandon the treaty, he should resort to hypocrisy. Out in the open, he should declare his intention, give six months notice and then withdraw. This would be a proper test of his conviction.

—The Denver Post.

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Mr. Nunn said that "a series of authoritative" statements by the Nixon administration made clear that the treaty banned development and testing of exotic missile defense technologies. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recognized that the ban was "a fundamental part of the agreement." Mr. Nunn called the Sofaer interpretation "absurd" and "fundamentally flawed."

Mr. Sofaer eventually fell back from his 1985 memorandum, saying that it had been prepared by "young lawyers" on his staff. (What an amazingly casual way for a legal adviser to give even a first opinion on a matter of such magnitude!) He now emphasizes not statements made during the ratification process but the secret record of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations that produced the treaty.

In a Senate hearing last week, Mr. Sofaer took the line that official 1972 statements about the strictness of the treaty have little weight because the Senate did not formally attach that interpretation to the text—as a condition to ratification, for example. If the senators believed it was a strict treaty, if President Nixon did, if nearly everyone has said so in the years since—all that matters less than the sporadic notes of negotiations.

Lawyers can argue that documents mean just about anything. But this is not a dispute about a bill of lading. It is a matter of high policy. Everyone knows what the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was intended to do: stop the defensive side of the strategic arms race. To adopt the permissive Sofaer interpretation would be to make a nonsense of the whole enterprise—to say that the parties meant the opposite of their undertaking "not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

That is why the Americans who negotiated the treaty over the years have overwhelmingly rejected the argument that it allows development of exotic systems. Six former secretaries of defense, including Melvin Laird, who was there at the time of the treaty, reject the argument.

A personal word has to be said about Abraham Sofaer. He was an impressive judge. To talk with him is to know his superior qualities of intellect and learning. Yet as legal adviser he has taken, I think, a regrettably narrow view of his role. In supporting American withdrawal from the World Court, as on the ABM treaty and other matters, he has seemed ready to provide a legal argument to fit whatever the administration wants to do for its own political reasons.

The U.S. government is not well served by legal advice in the mode of a hired gun. It has higher interests, among them its reputation in the world and its ability to hold others to commitments. I hope Mr. Sofaer's final opinion on the ABM treaty will reflect those considerations.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Too Much News for America's Good in a Secretive World

There is an imbalance in the worldwide reporting of news. The bulk of news coverage is about the United States and comes out of the United States. American media, through countless leaks and from sources throughout the government apparatus, are able to disclose behind-the-scenes activities.

In the Middle East there is not one country that has a completely free and uncensored press, most being extensively controlled by the governments. Very little criticism is printed or aired. This, contrasted with the negative things the people hear about the United States, gives Middle Easterners a distorted picture not only of the United States but also of their own countries. Most people here know more about U.S. foreign policy than they do about their own country's. Needless to say, the Iran-Iraq incident has been taken full advantage of here in the media, and the United States is the laughingstock of the Middle East.

The region abounds with military, religious and individual dictatorships that conduct their affairs behind closed doors in a fashion to retain power and control threats. The United States, in contrast, is laid naked to the world as it tries to conduct foreign policy initiatives. This puts America at a disadvantage, not only making it hard to contact other countries but even preventing others from contacting the United States. Covert agreements and operations are a fact of world affairs today. If there is one country that needs some leeway in this area, it is the United States.

Taking all this into consideration, one

can hardly blame the National Security Council for the Iran-Iraq affair. The operation had to be small and tight-knit to be successful. The NSC and the administration should be commended, not criticized, for taking the risk.

In a word, free American media with a worldwide audience, fed by a government system with innumerable leaks, obstruct effective American foreign policy in a world dominated by oppressive and secretive regimes.

[Name withheld].
Cairo.

President and Dissident

By all accounts, President Reagan's press conference on March 19 was a great success. Yet in your report "President's Performance Earns Cautious Approval" (March 21), reporters were so desperate to find some negative quotes that they had to dig up a Democrat in the Connecticut State House and a former press secretary of Lyndon Johnson.

The Washington heavyweights from both parties praised Mr. Reagan. Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, summed up my reaction to your article: "The critics who came looking for ammunition came up with blanks."

JOHN G. MCCARTHY Jr.
Geneva.

A headline on the front page of our beloved Herald Tribune (March 14) reads, "Legal Advice Describes a White House in Chaos." What are you trying to do? Your March 10 edition was de-

voted to attacking President Reagan—even to the point of carrying a profile of an active leftist, Howard Fast, who was quoted as assailing the president.

BEATRICE CLAUDE.
Málaga, Spain.

Howard Fast was a member of the Communist Party for 13 long years, starting in 1944. His complete break came in 1956 after Khrushchev's disclosure of the horrors of the Stalinist regime. In 1957 Mr. Fast published "The Naked God: The Writer and the Communist Party," which helped answer the question: How could a thinking human being become and remain a Communist? That book ranks alongside "The God That Failed"—by Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Richard Wright, André Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender—which treats the same theme.

Mr. Fast spent time in prison for refusing to cooperate with the House committee on un-American activities. He was blacklisted. Would Bernard D. Kaplan and Thomas L. Hughes (Letters, March 26) now resume the punishment?

I write this as a former vice president of Praeger, which published "The Naked God." For many years we were foremost U.S. publishers of books on the faults of world communism, including—in the same year as Mr. Fast's book—"The New Class" by Milovan Djilas. (I mention this lest Messrs. Kaplan and Hughes now decide to attack me.) I am certain that Howard Fast, in word or thought, has never recanted his recantation. Just read his books.

MORTON PUNER.
Saint-Tropez, France.

No Nation Can Be an Island, So Japan Should Stop Trying

By Shuichi Kato

TOKYO — Growing affluence has convinced Japanese that we really are number one. In the last year, a clear neo-nationalist consensus has reinforced that perception. It is not pride in a particular national accomplishment so much as a feeling of complacency: Ours is a wonderful country, not just great but the best.

A recent poll in a white-collar and working-class district in Tokyo found more than 80 percent of respondents

day's nationalism is not linked to a military revival. The government's effort to strengthen defense by increasing the military budget is a form of international cooperation. Tokyo is responding to pressures from the Pentagon, not to an internal, expansionist dynamic.

Our leaders say we must shoulder a greater part of the military burden in East Asia in order to meet our responsibilities under the Japan-U.S. security treaty. A policy of doing Uncle Sam's bidding channels patriotic impulses into the bilateral arrangement.

Since the Meiji era (1868-1912), jingoistic values have gone hand in hand with conservative politics. Japan's first modern government had to strengthen the nation to prevent colonization by the West. Nationalism and conservatism remain a powerful combination.

U.S. conservatives can draw inspiration from the libertarian ideals of the American Revolution and the founding fathers. The Japanese have trouble with the past. Our moment in the sun was earned by empire-building and military expansion, culminating in World War II.

Neo-patriots here must reckon with the 1910 annexation of Korea, the Twenty-One Demands that Japan imposed on China in 1915, the takeover of Manchuria in 1931 and the 1937 Nanjing massacre. Although conservatives cannot openly condone this aggression, they do not entirely condemn it, either, saying that Japan's record is no worse than that of other countries.

Conservatism could turn to Japanese culture for inspiration instead of recent history. We are blessed with a rich artistic heritage. Anyone who doubts that need only attend a No performance or study our ceramics. But traditional culture alone cannot resolve the conflict between modernity and nationalism. Something more is needed. I admire the genius of the 17th century potter Chojiro, but I also respect 18th century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his philosophy of natural rights. Cultures are complementary. A political philosophy rooted solely in Japan's past makes a poor credo for a modern industrial democracy.

Whether the current neo-nationalist mood remains benign or turns malignant depends largely on how far we internationalize our society. If we open our minds to the outside world, as well as our markets, today's overweening sense of achievement will probably not harden into a destructive chauvinism.

But should a backlash against U.S. and European trade pressures fuel the new patriotism, we are in for trouble, particularly if the current recession becomes a protracted economic crisis.

The writer is a physician and literary critic. This article, from *Asahi Shimbun*, was distributed by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center in San Francisco.

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MEGA-ECONOMY IN THE MAKING GUANGZHOU



Modernization slogans grace the Pearl River bridge in Guangzhou.

GUANGZHOU (long known by the Anglicized name of Canton) is the largest city in southern China, and the political, economic and cultural center of Guangdong province. The Cantonese people have migrated over a long period to many parts of the earth, and their dialect is therefore the most commonly spoken form of Chinese abroad, in the "Chinatowns" of a dozen nations.

The people are farmers and traders at home, but have done whatever work was available when they migrated — built railways, run restaurants and laundries, dug for gold, operated informal banking systems, etc. And what the West thinks of as "Chinese food" is in fact chiefly Cantonese cuisine, only one of many in China.

Even during the Mao period of economic autarky, Guangzhou retained many links with the outside world through neighboring Hong Kong and Macao, the British and Portuguese enclaves. Indeed, both these places continued to depend vitally on the Guangdong Province for their food and even a part of their water supply. The city has also maintained its famous spring and

autumn export commodities fairs for over 30 years, attracting thousands of businessmen from all over the world.

The open-door policy now adopted in China has given Guangzhou the opportunity to take advantage of its strategic situation in foreign trading, as it stands at the apex of a triangle whose base extends from Hainan Island in the west to the borders of Fujian Province in the east, and it draws on a large area for resources.

Inland from Hong Kong and Macao, two big special trading zones have been established which strengthen Guangzhou's modernization and communications.

Mr. Zhu Senlin, mayor of the city, has a scenario for a "super-city" of administrative and industrial strength, based on the considerable natural resources of the Pearl River and its hinterland, taking advantage of the financial and commercial experience of Hong Kong and Macao. Fertile plains and an abundant labor force are the sound economic base on which Guangzhou can draw.

In 1986, the city's total export volume reached U.S. \$570 million, an increase of 59.8 per-

cent over that of 1985, and an all-time record. Guangzhou has established direct trading relationships with more than 140 countries and regions.

In addition to an array of trading corporations, the city has its own packaging and advertising corporation. The trading corporations are also in-

involved in compensation trade and joint ventures. Under the policy of China, these corporations have been given the flexibility of establishing business relationships around the world.

Guangzhou is mounting three overseas trade fairs this year, following its Export Commodities Fair in New York last September. There will be an Export Commodities Sales Exhibition in Singapore June 11-19, a similar exhibition in Oklahoma City in July, and exhibitions in Hamburg in September. This year, too, the city inaugurates a new spacious trade fair complex on the original site with the latest in technology.

The Battery Giant

When you see the name "Guangzhou Battery Industrial Company," something might seem unusual. There's that word "Company," for instance: it sounds like a private business, amid all the "Corporations" and ministerial bodies that foreign traders meet today.

This company began way back in 1928 under a similar title, in a village not far from Guangzhou city, and it was privately owned. After 1949, the government transformed the plant into a state-owned enterprise by paying off the original owner who moved to Hong Kong.

The plant was then moved to Guangzhou. Over the past 30 years, output value has vastly increased and the plant's

now the largest battery factory in China, taking up an area of 45,300 square meters. It has become world-famous, producing 43 varieties of dry cell; among its brands are names such as "555," "Five Ram" and "Tiger-Head," sold to over 70 countries and regions — the United States, Britain, Canada, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Panama, Hong Kong, etc.

With a staff of over 2,900 workers, the plant operates through 11 production divisions, with a total of 18 production lines. Recently, to improve and guarantee quality, the management imported new equipment from overseas. Total production has been running at over 356 million batteries, 50 percent of which are exported.

Temptations in Jade

When the visitor mounts the stairs of the office of the Guangzhou branch of the China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation, the environment is merely plain, workaday. But when he enters the door of the showroom, the effect is quite simply overwhelming. He is seated at a priceless inlaid blackwood table, on carved blackwood chair. Nearby is a startling jade carving — an antique sailing ship, complete with tiny crew inside and outside the vessel, all from one enormous piece of the translucent stone. But that artifact is only one of many which this trading unit deals in.

The branch operates through seven divisions:

1. Special Techniques I: jade carving, ivory carving, Chinese paintings, silk screens, gold and silver ornaments.
2. Special Techniques II: clothing and shoes, including bags, belts, jackets, sweaters and hats — and traditional Chinese stage costumes.
3. Artifacts I: artistic umbrellas and parasols, wooden items, copper items and decorative pottery and porcelain.
4. Artifacts II: practical pottery — tea and dinner sets, coffee sets, and made-to-order porcelain.
5. Furniture: inlaid and carved special woods (blackwood, mahoganies and teaks), or ordinary wooden pieces, and steel items.

6. Flowers: artificial, made of silk, polyester or paper.

7. Miscellaneous: toys, lighting appliances and one or two other light industrial goods.

The branch is served by nearly 300 factories, only 20 of which are fully owned by the Corporation; the rest are suppliers who draw on the centuries-old tradition of Chinese arts and crafts. Guangdong Province has long been a prime source of these articles, from the days when Guangzhou (under the old name of Canton) was the main calling port for European traders.

"There are actually fashions in our goods," says Mr. Wu Ze Song, vice-chief of the Business Section. "At the moment, our big seller on the garment side is the beaded garment. It seems that in Western societies people have come to want a little glitter in their lives." But there is a steady (and growing) demand in the West for brilliance and "oriental" style in many articles; people are recalling the high quality and the sheer exuberance of Chinese carpets, decorations, dressing gowns, fans, furniture, porcelain.

Guangzhou's arts and crafts exports represented about U.S. \$60 million last year, nearly half of the total exports of this kind from China. Total sales were up by about 40 percent from 1985 and, according to the Guangzhou management, it looks as if they will be up by an even bigger percentage this year.



WITH the opening of China to world trade and finance, Guangzhou can be developed into a "mega-economy," with Macao and Hong Kong as the powerhouses for commercial activity, communications and tourism, and the Guangdong provincial hinterland as the productive base. Shenzhen and Zhuhai are "special economic zones" with investment and export incentives to offer. In construction is a multi-lane freeway connecting the points of the triangle; the Jiangmen spur points towards Hainan Island and China's southwest. Air and sea cargo facilities are expanding. The high growth potential of this region is now enormous.

A Modern Manager

Mr. Zhang Shu Mo, vice director and spokesman for the Guangzhou branch of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, is keen and young and energetic. In his early 40s, he is a member of the new breed of managers which have been thrown up by the "responsibility system," China's liberalization of planning and trading. Before, central planning decided closely what farms and factories should produce, and how it should be distributed; today, within certain limits of finance and investment, managers of plants and even individual farmers are given room to maneuver, once they have satisfied certain state quotas or norms.

Mr. Zhang has been with the Guangzhou branch for over five years — in other words, the whole of the new "modernization drive" period. Guangzhou has now entered a new phase, that of one of the 14 coastal cities with even more economic independence.

"We have over 300 factories in the textiles and garments industry in Guangzhou," he says. Export products are mainly knitwear and knit yarn; cotton yarn; cotton cloth; ramie-cotton interwoven cloth; chemical fiber-blended textiles, garments and other products; and polyester-cotton fabrics for men, women and children. Cotton, polyester-cotton, spun rayon, wool, acrylic and blended woolen goods are also available.

The "home textiles" category includes bedsheets, quilts, blankets and other bed-linens, sewing threads, yarn, etc. And there is twirling of all kinds — bath towels, face towels, bathrobes.

Knitwear stands at the top of the sales volume. "In 1986 we hit the peak of U.S. \$30 million. Sales to the United States, Canada, Japan and the Common Market rose 36 percent over 1985," says Zhang.

Zhang reveals just how far the spirit of enterprise has entered into the Chinese economy these days when he says: "We compete with Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin. The quality of work here in Guangzhou is better and so our sales volumes are much higher — they come to buy from us!"

Guangzhou's main market is the United States in terms of volume; however, it is limited by the quota system. Logically enough, the branch makes the best of the quotas by improving quality: "We now try to offer more competitive prices for better quality goods and less volume."

The search for new markets goes on unremittingly, Zhang says. "We are looking at Japan and Australia, where we have sent teams to look into the possibilities. We know that the Japanese market is very competitive — quality control is very strict and there are many restrictions, but we are willing to meet this challenge. We are looking into developing this market in a big way." The branch participates in leading trade fairs, especially in the United States, Germany and Japan.

As for designs, the branch always welcomes visits from foreign clients with their own innovative ideas. "I should say that of our total output, 50 percent are customers' designs and 50 percent our own."

Another challenge to any textile-garment organization today is adapting to the seasonal and stylistic vagaries involved in world trading. Zhang is very aware of this, but points out that, with the wide range of products which the branch offers, shipments are made year-round to different destinations.

"We have been able to balance our deliveries year-round with all our clients worldwide, and our delivery record is very good — we are always on time!"

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Exotic Fare

How do you send a living bonsai across the world? These ingenious miniature trees are wrapped in wet moss and must not travel for more than 20 days. And what about sending goldfish, flowers, birds, insects? Ask Mr. Huang Li Chang, head of the Guangzhou Native Produce branch of one of China's trading corporations. A jolly man in his fifties, he has been with the corporation for over 10 years, and what he does not know about such exotic fare is probably not worth knowing.

The list of the products he can offer is replete with romance, even mystery; it includes spices, sesame oil, ramie,

synthetic camphor, dried fruits, red and white melon seeds, dried and salted vegetables, cassava chips, jute, canned water chestnuts, dogbane, flax and related products, bamboo and rattan, mosquito-repellent incense, carpets, tea, candles, and all those flowers, birds, insects and fishes.

Huang works through several sub-branches throughout Guangdong Province, gathering and processing this fascinating collection of products, of which the province has long been China's premier source, going back through past centuries of trading.

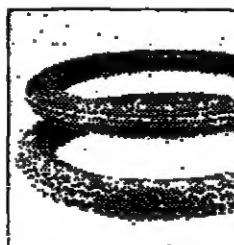
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A General Store of Expertise

By its title, the Guangzhou branch of China's National Chemicals, Machinery, Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation should be a very busy concern. And indeed it is.

When we interviewed Mr. Lu Ye Gan, deputy general manager and spokesman for the branch, his office was teeming with activity — people everywhere negotiating sales, purchases and joint ventures in a bewildering variety of products and technologies. And it's been that way from the outset.

The branch began importing and exporting machinery in 1981, when special policies and more flexible trade measures were adopted in Guangdong Province. It is under the jurisdiction of Guangzhou Municipality, although its manufacturing and trading activities reach out beyond the city limits.

Over the years, the branch has been given a very large scope of activities to coordinate. But, as Mr. Lu says, "we

have started with a compact staff of expertise, and as trade grows we shall probably subdivide the work into separate divisions which will be specialized. Our task now is to expand and diversify markets. As we get better known around the world, this is what will happen."

The branch trades principally in machinery, tools, farm implements, fire equipment and mechanical castings. It undertakes processing with supplied materials, assembly with supplied components, and manufacture in accordance with supplied patterns. It also engages in compensation trade. On the metals and minerals side alone, it has an equally wide trade list — metallic manufactures and domestic hardware of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rare earths, building materials, refractories, etc.

The branch handles imports and exports entrusted to it by other parties on a commission basis, and participates in do-

mestic associated operations and joint ventures with foreign partners. It also helps to introduce advanced technologies and equipment.

The value of the combined import/export turnover of the branch speaks for itself: U.S. \$26 million in 1985, and \$40 million in 1986. Exports alone in those years were \$16 million and \$21 million, respectively.

Lu, a 33-year-old engineer, was in at the beginning of the branch's new life. "We have become a large importer of raw materials — iron ore from Japan and West Germany, rubber from Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia and chemicals from the United States, for instance."

"We have embarked on a strong marketing push," says Mr. Lu. "We are ready to serve anyone who wants anything — we can supply and manufacture. Our designers in the factories work with clients to produce patterns to clients' specifications. We send technicians to a client's country to look into specifications needed to design tailor-made machinery. We fit the machinery to the structure."

Light Industry: Trading over Tea

China's National Light Industrial Products trading corporation is among the oldest of its kind. It was started 31 years ago under the somewhat vague title of "Miscellaneous Import-Export Corporation." Since then, its role in China's trading revival has been better defined, and the Guangzhou branch of the corporation has been given a great deal of autonomy.

The management in Guangzhou has seized the opportunity to modernize not only its products but also its marketing style. This branch is very progressive — the officials are extremely proud of their efficiency and their innovative ideas. For example, its superb "negotiation rooms" can seat two dozen clients at a time in very neat and comfortable surroundings, with good showrooms and exhibition showcases. And guests are served tea in special tea sets, in the old mandarin manner.

But the style is more than skin deep. Management can guarantee prompt deliveries because it has its own transport facilities. It is more usual in

China for transport to be subcontracted, with the possibility of delays in delivery.

Products exported include bicycles, tires, sewing machines, glassware, flashlights, hardware, detergents, cosmetics, plastic ware, lighting fixtures, household electrical appliances, building materials, shoes, clocks and watches, stationery, sporting goods, musical instruments and toys.

The branch does business with over 400 factories, most of them in Guangdong and Guangxi Province. The staff numbers over 1,000 employees in seven sub-branches. All told, there are six different business corporations, including two joint-venture transport companies with Hong Kong.

The branch as a whole had a sales volume last year of U.S. \$170 million, which was \$30 million higher than in 1985. Its target export figure for 1987 is \$200 million.

Mr. Liu Xi Bo, deputy general manager and spokesman for the branch, says that the efficiency of the unit is based on a solid infrastructure:

— the negotiation room facilities;

— full international direct dialing facilities, telex and fax machines;

— its own pier and shipping berths, with five of its own vessels of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons;

— its own transport system of 50 vehicles with its own driv-

ers, together with the Hong Kong transport connection, and storage space of 80,000 square feet.

The branch does business with over 500 suppliers and factories in Guangdong alone, and serves 4,000 clients outside China. Up till now, the main markets abroad have been those in Asia and other third world countries, but the branch is currently campaigning to open up new markets in Europe, North America and Japan.

The branch's shoes, travel accessories and sporting goods have already had some success in the United States. Staff have been sent to the China Trade Center in New York to research and check marketing outlets and to invite American clients to visit Guangzhou.

Health Products Galore

One of the most colorful aspects of Chinese culture is the centuries-old herbal medicine tradition. The Guangzhou branch of the National Medicines and Health Products trading body has one of the widest ranges of these medicines —

and much more. It offers both the old and the new, from well-tried ancient nostrums to today's biochemicals, together with medical apparatus and glassware, surgical dressings, additives for animal feeds, medicated wines, diet drinks, etc. It is also a big importer of the latest medical technology and

sets of medical apparatus and pharmaceutical manufacturing equipment.

Mr. Chen Guang Yuan, head of the branch business office, says: "We have over 33 factories which supply us with goods. We have our own transportation system, processing factory and storage facilities. We trade with 118 countries and regions now, and last year our sales volume increased from 1985 by 30 percent, or close to U.S. \$20 million."

The main markets are still the nearby countries with Chi-

nese populations. Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong, for instance, took 76 percent of the total sales. Europe, however, accounted for 22 percent, the main clients for raw materials being West Germany, Holland and Spain.

The branch is actively seeking new markets, familiarizing other parts of the world with Chinese products. "We plan to open up in Canada," says Chen, "with a big ten-day exhibition there in August this year. We meet international standards, and we will guarantee quality."

Duck's Down for Warmth



Mr. Long Pubiao shows off a down-quilted garment.

The down-filled jacket, padded and cozy, has always been popular with the Chinese, especially in the colder parts of the country. China has long been a source of hides, skins, furs, birdskins, feathers and down in world trade.

The China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corporation deals in these items and

is one of the most active trading corporations in China. The Guangzhou branch for animal by-products, under its manager, Mr. Long Pubiao, has doubled its exports in the last two years, and the secret of its success is the soft down products that are its biggest sellers. It also produces a range of leather shoes, bags and garments along with industrial gloves, etc.

Its down-filled jackets received a Gold Award at a West German exhibition last September. The largest order received from one client for one specific design was for 300,000 feather-down jackets for the United States and Canada. "We can produce up to U.S. \$10 million worth of down garments in our 12 factories in Guangzhou," says Mr. Long, proudly.

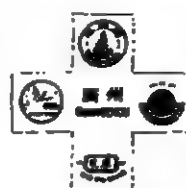
Another sign of the new China — his branch subcontracts work out to 50 or 60 privately owned factories in the city area. These plants are allowed only on a small scale, but seem to be playing a growing role in the local economy.



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Guangzhou Bonsai is also known as Lingnan Bonsai, it is an exquisite integration of art and nature, featuring scenery with extreme elegance and natural charm.

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China National Native Produce & Animal By-Products Import & Export Corporation, Guangzhou Animal By-Products Branch.

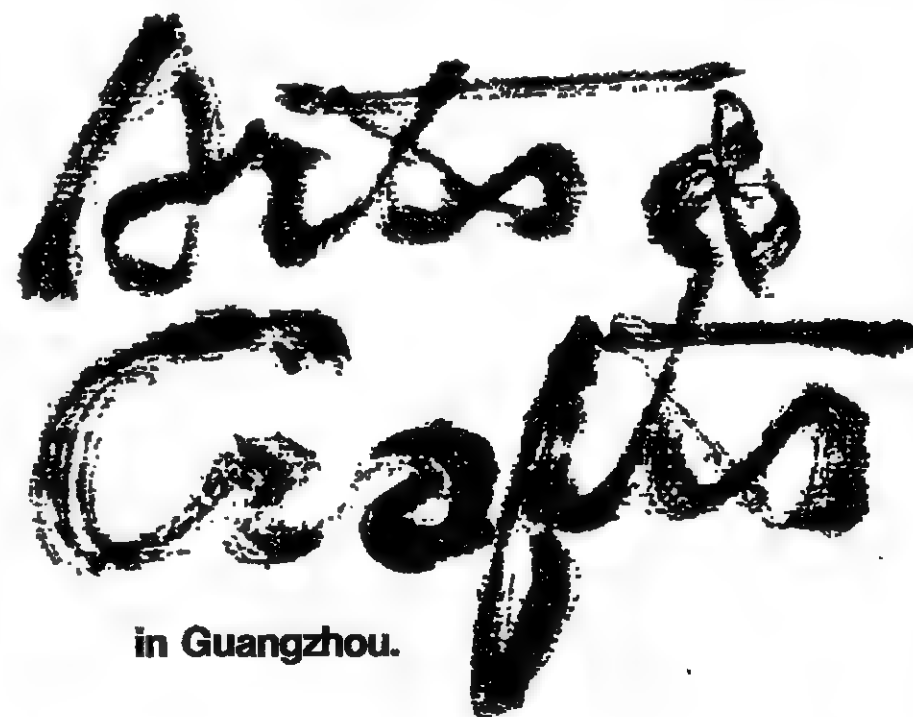
Our branch is a specialized enterprise handling the export of animal by-products. This branch, always abiding by contracts and keeping good faith, has achieved a high reputation in business circles the world over.

Our branch deals mainly in exporting products as follows: Leather Shoes, Down Filled Garments, Down-Filled Quilts and Pillows, Down-Filled Sleeping Bags, Paint Brushes, Leather Waist Belts, Leather Wallets, Leather Working Gloves, Leather Bags and Cases, Rabbit Fur, etc.

We are also keen to manufacture products with clients' designs, brands and processing for supplied materials.

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Established 31 years ago, China National Light Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Corp. Guangzhou Branch has business relationships with more than 100 countries and regions. Our corporation is one of the largest light industrial corporations in the southern part of China, and we are proud to be the largest in Guangzhou city.



Our corporation honours contracts and emphasises the importance of on-time delivery. Within the same administration system, we now have 7 different financially independent companies to handle different kinds of products:

The General Merchandise Co.

handles bicycle parts, bicycle tyres & tubes, sewing machines, industrial sewing machines & parts, stainless steel ware which including cutlery & kitchen utensils, glassware, enamel ware, aluminum ware, vacuum flasks, locks, stoves, hardware and lamps.

The Electrical Appliances Co.

handles illuminating articles, household electrical appliances which include TV sets, video recorders, radios, audio cassettes, Hi-Fi units, washing machines, refrigerators, air-conditioners, vacuum machines, electric water-heaters, electric fans, electric rice cookers, electric cooking stoves, hair-dryers, irons, and electric shavers. Other products include fluorescent tube ballasts, fluorescent tube starters, fluorescent lighting fixtures, transformers, wires, neon electroscopes, battery electric accessories, photographic equipments, building materials and lighting systems.

The Transportation Co.

handles the moving of merchandises, land and sea transportations and container business. It has its own fleet of trucks, huge storage go-downs and pier. Goods can be shipped directly from Guangzhou to countries all over the world. Recently, we've set up a joint venture with H.K. based Lain-Fung Transport and Trade Co. to handle Hong Kong-Guangdong transportation business and container business.

The Stationery and Sporting Goods Co.

handles paper and paper products, office stationeries, sporting goods, body-building equipments, travelling accessories and various kinds of musical instruments.

The Hats & Shoes Co.

handles different kinds of shoes, hats, travelling bags, cases and working gloves.

The Toys Co.

handles different variations of toys.

The Clocks, Watches and Spectacles Co.

handles different kinds of clocks, watches, spectacles and their parts, plastic ware, detergents, laundry powder and cosmetics.

Besides the day to day import & export business, we also welcome supplied materials processing, manufacture of supplied design and product labels, compensation trade and joint ventures.

For further information, please contact:
China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corporation, Guangzhou Branch.
Address: 87, The Bund Guangzhou, China
Cable: "INDUSTRY" GUANGZHOU Telex: 44378 LECKB CN Tel.: 882101

3 P.M. NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PACIFIC	24,400	23 1/4	23 1/4	-1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	13,110	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1 1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	121,988,500
NYSE new issues close	291,925,000
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	121,988,500
NYSE new issues close	291,925,000
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	121,988,500
NYSE new issues close	291,925,000
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	121,988,500
NYSE new issues close	291,925,000
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	121,988,500
NYSE new issues close	291,925,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Close	Today's P.M.
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99

Wednesday's
NYSE
3 p.m.
Via The Associated Press

Previous AMEX Diaries	
Close	Prev.
Advanced	121
Declined	121
Unchanged	121
New Highs	121
New Lows	121

NASDAQ Index	
Week-Year	Apr. Apr.
Composite	43,444 43,113
Declined	43,444 43,113
Unchanged	43,444 43,113
New Highs	43,444 43,113
New Lows	43,444 43,113

3 P.M. AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Frutlin	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Wicks	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Frutlin	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Wicks	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Frutlin	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4
Wicks	2,200	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Govt	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00
Corp	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00
Muni	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00
Intl	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00

Previous NYSE Diaries	
Close	Prev.
Advanced	121
Declined	121
Unchanged	121
New Highs	121
New Lows	121

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	*Svlt	Buy	Sell
March 31	27,400	65.66	March 31	27,400
March 30	27,400	65.66	March 30	27,400
March 29	27,400	65.66	March 29	27,400
March 28	27,400	65.66	March 28	27,400

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	Previous	Close	Today's P.M.	Chg.
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99

Standard & Poor's Index	
High	Low
NYSE	165.87
NYSE	164.41
NYSE	165.89
NYSE	164.99

Previous NASDAQ Diary	
Close	Prev.
Advanced	121
Declined	121
Unchanged	121
New Highs	121
New Lows	121

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Previous	Low	Close	Today's P.M.
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99
NYSE	165.87	164.41	165.89	164.99

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 5, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain information from 3 P.M. New York time. Over the Counter stock prices are from 2 P.M. New York time. U.S. Futures prices and some other items are from the previous day's trading.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 5, when Daylight Savings Time begins in the United States.

Prime Rate Increase Hits NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped Wednesday in active early trading, after major U.S. banks announced the first increase in the prime lending rate in nearly three years.

Investors proceeded cautiously in a volatile market that analysts characterized as jittery and choppy by participants.

At 2 P.M., the Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.67 points to 2,296.02, after rising 26.28 points Tuesday.

But steeper earlier losses were trimmed as the

people will pay attention to," said Gerald Simmons, managing director in the listed trading department at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Number one: This is the start of a new quarter and new trading strategies will be put into place. Number two: Corporate earnings will start to come out."

Mr. Simmons said the stock market remained "nervous and jittery" after the substantial sell-off Friday and Monday, but he said that futures-related sell programs that emerged early in Wednesday's session had tapered off.

"A lot of people are still sitting on the sidelines waiting to see what happens," Mr. Simmons said.

Jim Andrews, head of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, said recent retreats in the Dow have made stocks more attractive.

"That was quite evident yesterday," he said. "As the money coming into the market helped it rebound. At this point, the value in the marketplace is beginning to be seen, and the dollars are there."

After its initial negative reaction, the market stopped worrying about the interest rate news, Mr. Andrews said.

"It was not a non-event — it was a blip," he said, adding the news was likely to leave the market "a little choppy. But I believe we've seen the lows, and further retreats in prices now will create buying opportunities" that will be snatched up.

"The rally (since January) was not interest-rate dependent," Mr. Andrews added.

Prices were also lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from 3 P.M. in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 2 P.M.

market digested the news that large U.S. banks had raised their prime interest rates to 7 1/4 percent from 7 1/8 percent.

The New York Stock Exchange index was down 0.91 point to 164.98.

Volume totaled about 131.39 million shares at 2 P.M., up from 120.67 million in the same period Tuesday. Declines led advances by an 11-3 ratio.

Traders said the surprise moves by the money-center banks surprised but did not overwhelm the market. Interest rates on some business and an increasing number of consumer loans are calculated by adding percentage points to the prime.

"The market slipped on the prime rate, but there are a couple of other factors now that

12 Month High Low Stock				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AA	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00
AA	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.00
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12 Month High Low Stock				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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12 Month High Low Stock				Stk.	SPK
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Cost
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WALL STREET WATCH

Technical Analysts Look At the Signs and See 2,500

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Any time the stock market takes a jolt — as it did Monday with the Dow Jones Industrial average plunging 57.39 points — investors like to know what Wall Street's technical analysts see ahead. These analysts follow indicators measuring the momentum of the market and the sentiment of its participants. They attempt to forecast by monitoring the past, and they are apt to say things like "The trend is your friend."

Technical analysts are, by their own admission, far from infallible, and some money managers pay little attention to their findings. But the analysts do have the saving grace of not being bashful about stating their views.

"Complacency had built up prior to Monday's big drop, and we were ripe for a punch in the nose."

A random survey on Tuesday turned up a rather surprising unanimity on what technical analysts envisage as this year's high mark for the Dow, namely a target of about 2,500. And, in terms of their own sentiment, the technicians remain optimistic — but hardly ebullient — over prospects for the remainder of this year.

In Tuesday's relatively subdued session, the Dow rose 26.28 points, to 2,304.69. Last Thursday, it set a high of 2,372.59, an advance of more than 23 percent since the end of last year.

"If I had to pick a number about how far the industrial average might dip over the near term, I would select the low 2,200s," said Robert S. Robbins of the Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. "I am using 2,500 as the high for this year — sometime within the next six months."

At Prudential-Bache Securities, Joseph A. Feshbach's target is also 2,500, and he expects that to be reached by June 30. One indicator that he views as a clue to the next rally is the rising volume of put options to call options. "That means the ranks of the bears are increasing," he said. "Applying the principle of contrary opinion, it should be a favorable portent for the market."

Ralph J. Acampora of Kidder, Peabody & Co. has raised his sights, too, for the ultimate Dow target this year, to between 2,450 and 2,500. His most likely timetable is the first half of 1987. Until stock prices began to soar in the opening quarter, he had predicted a top range of 2,300 to 2,400.

M. R. ACAMPORA said, "A lot of complacency had built up among investors prior to Monday's big drop, and we were ripe for a punch in the nose. Personally, I would like to see more fear in the market, but I don't expect any major decline ahead."

Any reaction in coming weeks should be contained between 2,230 and 2,180. You might get that with a further decline in the dollar or any additional sign of escalating trade tensions between the United States and Japan.

For technical analysts to be true to their trade — and to their brokerage firms — they provide specific investment suggestions as well as opinions on where stock prices are heading.

"I keep telling clients the market is going higher and that they should avoid trading," said Mr. Robbins in Atlanta. "This is what I call a buy-and-hold kind of market. On Monday, I advised the purchase of some stocks we like on both a technical and fundamental basis. These include John Hancock, Coca-Cola, Georgia-Pacific and Snap-On Tools."

Prudential-Bache's Mr. Feshbach, in suggesting trading ideas for the next several months, picked Champion International, Xerox, Ford, Procter & Gamble, Motorola, International Paper, Walt Disney and International Business Machines.

Mr. Acampora of Kidder, Peabody is also partial to stocks likely to benefit from an improving economy. His favorites

See TECHNICIANS, Page 13

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australian dollar	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511	1.3511
British pound	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475
Canadian dollar	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145	1.2145
Deutsche mark	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
Italian lira	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364	2.0364
Japanese yen	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
West German mark	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815	1.7815
Yen	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Class	Rate	Prev.
1-month	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
3-month	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
6-month	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
1-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
2-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
3-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
4-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
5-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
10-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
30-year	3 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2

The Empire Bytes Back: IBM's 2-Pronged Attack

Computer Giant Re-Arms Against Clones and VAX

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This is killer week at International Business Machines Corp. In the offices of some of IBM's biggest customers, workers are installing the first of the computer giant's newest midrange computers — the "VAX killers" that IBM hopes will stem the flow of customers to the fast-rising Digital Equipment Corp.'s stunningly successful VAX minicomputers.

And in New York and Miami on Thursday, before an audience

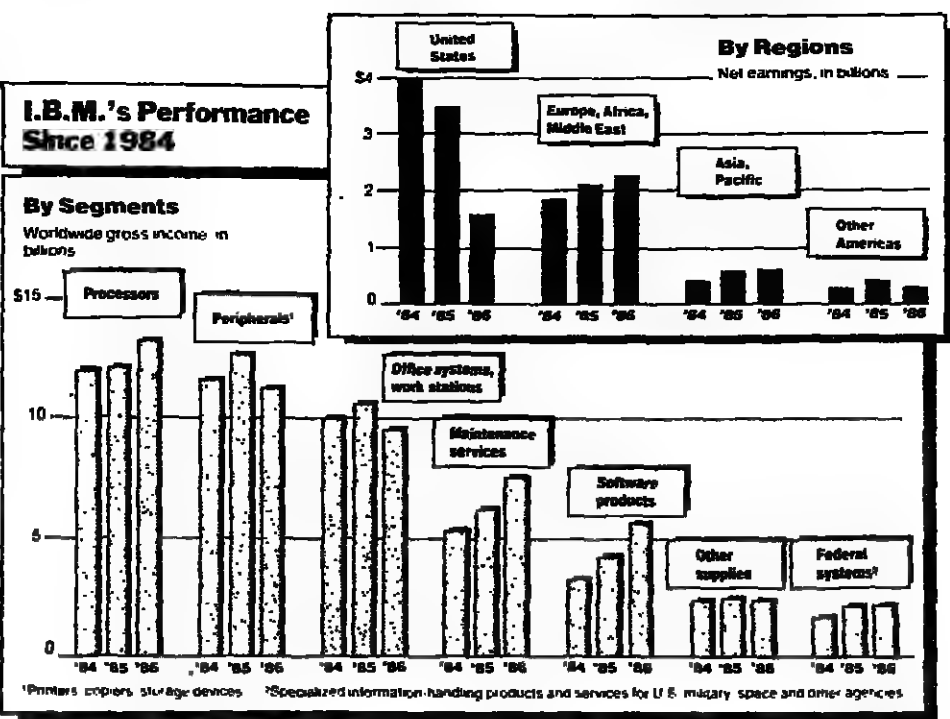
IBM promotes its European chairman. Page 15.

of thousands of computer dealers, software authors, financial analysts and reporters, IBM will finally introduce one of its most-kept corporate secrets: the long-awaited new generation of personal computers that many call the computer giant's "clone killers."

The new machines mark the first complete overhaul of IBM's PC line since it entered the business in 1981. And clearly, the corporate giant is counting on them to reverse its alarming loss of market share to a variety of low-cost Asian imitators.

A few years ago, the shipment of two such disparate computer systems, intended for different uses, would have been wholly unrelated events. But today success on both fronts is critical if IBM hopes to regain its momentum after two years of declining earnings.

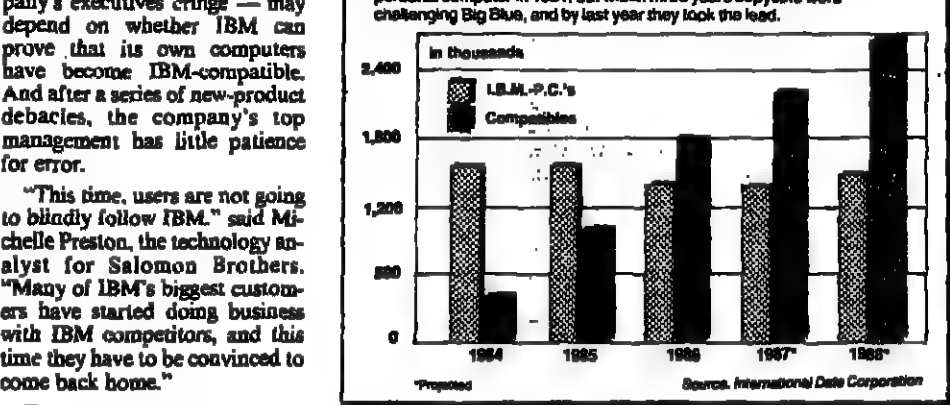
And even the products themselves are linked, or must be in the future: The company's top priority is to convince customers that it is finally making sense of a dizzying array of work stations, minicomputers and mainframes that often cannot communicate



The New York Times

Clones Surging Past I.B.M. PC's

IBM revolutionized American business practices when it introduced the personal computer in 1981, but within three years copycats were challenging Big Blue, and by last year they took the lead.



The New York Times

Commerzbank Profit Rose to Record in 1986

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG said Wednesday that group and parent bank operating profit rose to record levels in 1986 for the second consecutive year, although the Deutsche mark's strength hurt results from foreign operations.

But Walter Seipp, managing board chairman at West Germany's third largest universal bank, said earnings were likely to decline in 1987.

While West German banks do not release their operating profit, Mr. Seipp has said that 1985 group operating profit was around 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$83 million at current exchange rates) and the parent bank's operating profit about 1 billion DM.

Operating profit of West German banks consists of earnings from lending, commission and fee income and profit from trading on the bank's own account.

Net group profit rose 18 percent

to 408 million DM in 1986 from 346 million DM the previous year.

The parent bank has already reported that net profit rose 29.9 percent to 288.2 million DM and that the annual dividend was increased to 9 DM a share from 8 DM.

The bank's balance sheet total gained 8 percent to 148.2 billion. Mr. Seipp said the parent bank's partial operating profit rose 3.2 percent to 752 million DM from 729 million DM in 1985. This figure excludes earnings from the bank's own-account trading in securities and foreign exchange and includes plant and personnel expenditures.

The sharp rise during the year in the value of the West German currency cut into results from Commerzbank's foreign banking operations stated in marks.

Commerzbank said commission

and work groups, without rewriting the millions of lines of software code many of these companies use for their mainframes.

"People who have a heavy ori-

See IBM, Page 15

Profits of 11 Foreign Banks Dropped 83% in Indonesia

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — The combined rupiah earnings for 11 foreign banks in Indonesia were reduced by 83 percent in 1986 and 3 banks reported losses as the economy had its worst downturn in 20 years, according to a report published on Wednesday.

The Association of National Private Banks, known as Perbanka, said in the report that Bank of America accounted for most of the losses. It had losses of 32 billion rupiah (\$19.5 million) in 1986, more than nine times its deficit the previous year.

Citibank had a loss of 480 million rupiah and lost its place as the largest foreign bank in terms of assets to the Bank of Tokyo, the report said. The third bank with a deficit was Bangkok Bank.

Perbanka said the overall profits of all 11 banks in Indonesia, including the 11 foreign banks, rose by 28.6 percent in rupiah terms to 495 billion rupiah. But profits fell by 13 percent in dollar terms.

The economy stagnated or possibly contracted last year after a plunge in world prices for oil, Indonesia's main export.

More U.S. Banks Raise Prime Rate to 7.75%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks Wednesday joined Citibank in raising their prime lending rate by one-quarter point to 7.75 percent, the first increase in the base lending rate since mid-1984.

The increases caught the industry and the credit markets by surprise and indicated that banks expected a wide range of credit costs to move higher.

Citibank, the largest U.S. commercial bank, initiated the increase late Tuesday afternoon and was quickly followed by Chase Manhattan Bank.

On Wednesday, they were followed by three other New York banks. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Chemical Bank and

Bankers Trust, and several others.

The prime rate, used as a base to set interest rates on a variety of corporate and consumer loans, had stood at 7.5 percent since Aug. 26, when it was cut from 8 percent.

The rate had not been increased since June 25, 1984, when banks raised the prime to 13 percent from 12.5 percent.

The surprise move on Tuesday shook the credit markets, pushing prices of U.S. government securities sharply lower. However prices recovered slightly on Wednesday, and some analysts said the Federal Reserve would welcome the move as a means of stabilizing the battered dollar, thus limiting chances of renewed inflation.

A lower dollar, while making U.S. exports cheaper, also pushes up the price of imports, and can increase the cost of credit by making dollar investments less attractive to overseas buyers.

The rate increase came as many credit market analysts were speculating that the Fed itself might need to push interest rates higher to support the dollar on foreign exchanges.

In this atmosphere, they said the prime rate increase reflected the banks' expectations that short-term market rates were unlikely to move lower in the near future.

"It [the prime rate increase] is not something you're going to do for a day or a week," said one bank economist, who asked not to be identified. "You're really projecting the direction of interest rates."

But others said the banks were reacting to rate pressure caused by increases in their cost of funds, especially as a greater number of their loans to consumers are now pegged to the prime.

Gordon Fry, senior vice president of Irving Trust Co., another New York bank, noted that the rate on 90-day certificates of deposit had risen from around 5.70 percent last fall to 6.45 percent on Monday. Given that rise, a prime rate increase was "not really too surprising," he said.

The dollar, which had fallen sharply against other currencies in recent days, rebounded slightly after the prime rate announcements.

IMF's Growth Forecast For West Drops to 2.5%

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund now predicts that the economies of the major industrial nations will grow a sluggish 2.5 percent in 1987, compared with growth of more than 3 percent forecast six months ago, monetary sources said Wednesday.

The forecasts, prepared by the IMF staff, will form the basis of a discussions next week on economic policy coordination by officials of the leading industrial nations.

The sources said the IMF was predicting U.S. growth in 1987 of just 2.5 percent, a percentage point lower than the forecast last fall. They said the IMF also predicted expansion of about 2.5 percent in West Germany and 2.8 percent in Japan.

Washington has urged both nations to improve domestic economic growth to help reduce the huge gap between their trade surpluses and the record U.S. trade deficit.

Poor economic growth figures in all three nations are likely to do little to reassure currency markets. In recent days, the dollar has

come under heavy selling pressure as markets have begun to doubt that Bonn and Tokyo will take early action.

The sources said the IMF forecasts overall growth in developing nations of around 3 percent this year, with those in the Western Hemisphere expanding 3.3 percent.

In its recent annual report, the Inter-American Development Bank said the economies of Latin American debtor nations needed to expand between 4 percent and 5 percent this year to service their \$382 billion of foreign debt.

Western officials maintain that the industrial world needs to expand at least 3 percent annually, compared with the IMF prediction of 2.5 percent, in order to support the exports of debtor nations.

The IMF put overall global growth at about 2.8 percent and output in the seven leading industrial nations at around 2.5 percent.

The seven are the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada. The prediction for their growth also averages about 2.5 percent in 1987.

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April, 1987

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Dfl. - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Franc; Cdn. - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LP - Luxembourg Franc; ECU - European Currency Unit; p-value; SF - Swiss Franc; Y - Yen; A - Australian Dollars; £ - Pound Sterling; \$ - bid chert; N.A. - Not Commercially Available; N - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; - - - - - Dividend; - - - - - Offer Price incl. 3% premium charge.

(Continued from page A-1)

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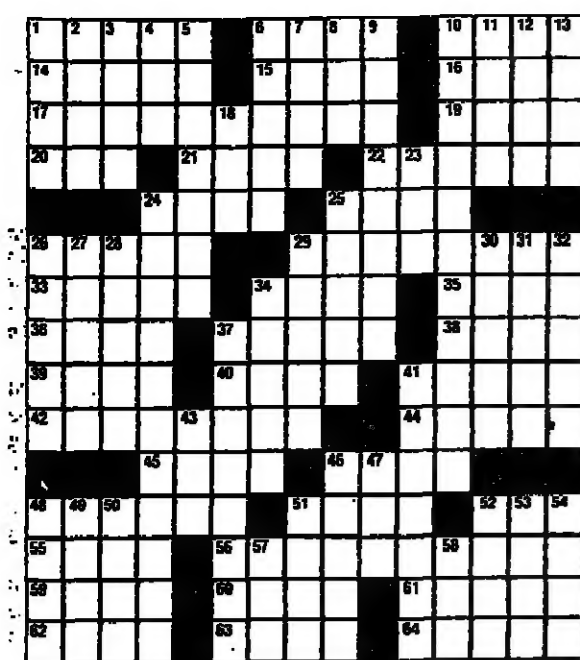
OF SHAREHOLDERS

registered office at Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringen, on April 10, 11:30 a.m. o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting on

2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1986.

- of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number

هكذا من الأهل



ACROSS

1 Main artery
2 Boleyn
3 Military group
4 Abolitionist
5 Nun or sparrow
6 Like the Texas star
7 Statesman
8 Heavy—1890-1924
9 Gable's garb
10 College
11 Acquisti org.
12 Seek's companion
13 Slave leader: 1800-31
14 Used a loon
15 "My kingdom horse!"
16 Thus goes with the grain
17 Betty Ford's kin
18 Indes
19 Hialeah
20 Hunter
21 Elide
22 Rhyne
23 Abolitionist
24 Sojourner
25 British seaside tract
26 Kind of club
27 Emerald Isle
28 Compact
29 Abolitionist
30 Editor
31 Henry M. Robert's concern
32 Pool shark
33 Minnesota

DOWN

1 Kindergarten
2 Direction of a bus
3 Hialeah
4 Company
5 Abolitionist-suffragette
6 Manse or condo
7 Duchamp's descender
8 Yule libation
9 Fang
10 Avant-garde
11 When both hands are up
12 The Gloomy Dean: 1860-1954
13 Lachryma
14 Actress
15 Ullmann
16 Victory: Ger.
17 Sydney's sister: Abbr.
18 Skunk's defense
19 Create a mosaic
20 Word with brake or jockey
21 Met and Ed of baseball
22 Starwort
23 Diminutive
24 The
25 Optimistic
26 Abolitionist-author
27 Kindergartener
28 Direction of a bus
29 Hialeah
30 Hunter
31 Elide
32 Rhyne
33 Abolitionist-suffragette
34 Sojourner
35 British seaside tract
36 Kind of club
37 Emerald Isle
38 Compact
39 Abolitionist
40 Editor
41 Henry M. Robert's concern
42 Pool shark
43 Minnesota

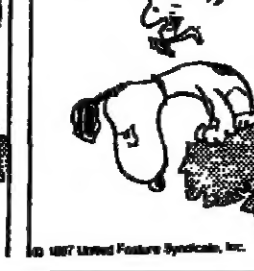
PEANUTS

HERE'S THE FIERCE VULTURE PERCHED HIGH IN A TREE...



BLONDIE

UH-OH, HERE COMES THAT PANHANDLER



BEETLE BAILEY

COOKIE SAID HE'D SIT UP THERE ALL NIGHT BECAUSE WE COMPLAIN ABOUT DINNER



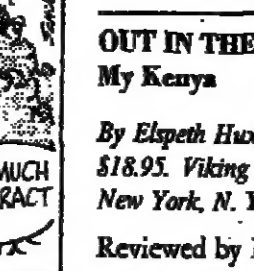
ANDY CAPP

WHAT'D YOU GOT PLANNED FOR US NOW—A DISCO OR SOMETHING?



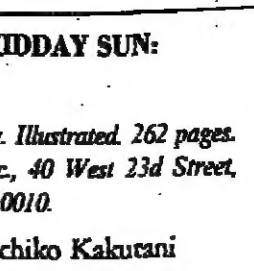
WIZARD OF ID

I HAVE BAD NEWS FOR YOU...



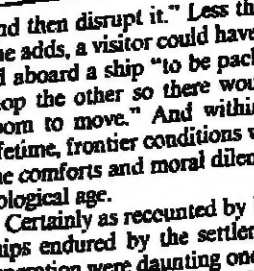
REX MORGAN

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR DINNER, JOANIE?



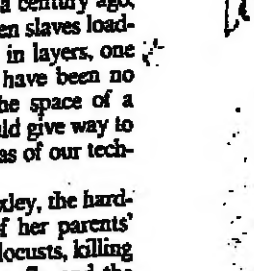
GARFIELD

SQUAWK!



DID WE REMEMBER HOW TO OPEN THE BIRD CAGE?

NOT ONLY THAT WE FORGOT BIRDS COULD FLY



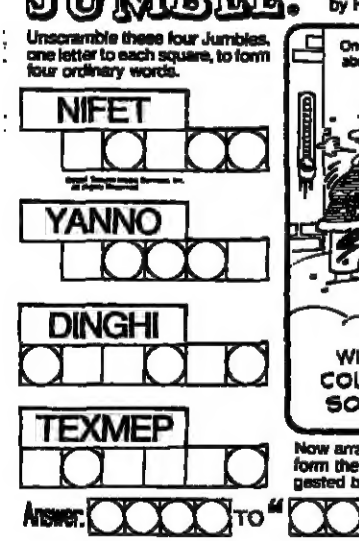
DENNIS THE MENACE

WHICH WAY IS DOWNTOWN, DAD? THAT'S WHERE I'M GONNA TAKE THIS PITCH!



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WEATHER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	4	Beijing	10	6
Amsterdam	11	9	Bombay	10	6
Antwerp	10	6	Bangkok	10	6
Athens	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Berlin	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Bombay	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Buenos Aires	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Calcutta	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Canton	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Cebu	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Colon	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Hankow	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Hong Kong	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Kobe	10	6	Bombay	10	6
London	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Lyons	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Manila	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Medan	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Osaka	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Paris	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Shanghai	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Singapore	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Sourabaya	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Tientsin	10	6	Bombay	10	6
Yokohama	10	6	Bombay	10	6

BOOKS

OUT IN THE MIDDAY SUN:

My Kenya

By Elspeth Huxley. Illustrated. 262 pages.
\$18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street,
New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

EXPATRIATE women writing on Kenya—for some reason, the result has been exemplary literature: most notably Isak Dinesen's "Out of Africa" and "Shadows on the Grass" and Beryl Markham's "West With the Night." Though Elspeth Huxley, a fiction writer and journalist who grew up in Kenya as the daughter of English pioneer farmers, does not possess Dinesen's fierce visionary style or even Markham's funny-wise way with a story, she, too, has written eloquently about her experiences in Kenya, and her charming memoirs ("The Flame Trees of Thika" and "The Mottled Lizard") have provided readers with a closely observed picture of life in that former British colony.

"Out in the Midday Sun," which more or less takes up where those earlier volumes left off, begins by giving us a portrait of Kenya in the years between the two world wars, then moves on to outline the growing black-white tensions that would lead to the Mau Mau violence of the early 1950s and eventually to the country's independence in 1963. But while politics obviously enters the picture—there is even an extended section here on Jomo Kenyatta's emergence and evolution as a leader—the tone and impetus of the book is nostalgic, not judgmental. Huxley wants to memorialize a time and place, and in weaving together strands of her own reminiscence with historical asides and even bits of folklore, she creates a shimmering picture of a now vanished world.

What is so startling to realize is just how swiftly change and modernity came to Kenya, indeed to that entire continent. As Huxley points out, traditional Kikuyu culture, which had remained unchanged for centuries, came into collision with white men's relatively late fears of poisoned arrows kept trading expeditions and explorers on the margins of Kikuyu land until the early years of this century; and in the late '30s, Huxley was able to interview village elders who "could remember at first hand, not from hearsay, what tribal life was like before white men came along to disturb

AND THEN DISRUPT IT...

she adds, a visitor could have seen slaves loaded aboard a ship "to be packed in layers, one atop the other so there would have been no room to move." And within the space of a lifetime, frontier conditions would give way to the comforts and moral dilemmas of our technological age.

Certainly as recounted by Huxley, the hardships endured by the settlers of her parents' generation were daunting ones: locusts, killing cold waves, bouts with smallpox, flu and the plague and occasional encounters with tribal warriors with "spear-blooding murders" on their minds. Men and women trekked miles over mountains to reach their destinations, and children were frequently born in ox carts and isolated huts.

In many cases, these were people used to comfortable if not downright luxurious lives, and the contrast between their lives back home and the crudeness of the conditions they found in Kenya could make for some startling incongruities. There is Gilbert Colville, an old Etonian, who became a cattle rancher and a sort of honorary Masai. An expert hunter, he reportedly killed more than 250 lions and traveled about "with a Masai herdman clutching a spear in the front seat of his car." A British officer named John Llewellyn also insisted on traveling in the bush in style—"clean plates for each course, polished glasses, coffee cups"; and his successor, Major H.B. Sharpe, is seen floating downstream "under an awning doing a crossword puzzle while the paddlers kept up a monotonous chant."

"I have sometimes wondered why a privileged background and the habits of a vagabond should have quite often gone together," writes Huxley. "Indifference to what others think is, of course, the badge of the aristocrat. Never of the Joneses. I make my own rules. Also there was reaction against convention, and adoption of a set of priorities in which respectability and tidiness came low on the list. What Dinesen—Karen Blixen, no lover of the British—called 'the fearful living death of English middle-class mediocrity' was, to such people, more to be dreaded than physical death on the horns of buffalo or in the jaws of a lion."

For all its anecdotes about the eccentricities of Kenya's wealthier whites, however, "Out in the Midday Sun" does not focus on the antics of the so-called Happy Valley set. Rather, it makes us appreciate the peculiar mixture of courage, rashness, perseverance, idealism and opportunism that brought such a varied group of people to this beautiful, dangerous land.

Kenya, after all, was a frontier, and like all frontiers, it became a magnet for all manner of adventures, missionaries, con men and visionaries who dreamed of starting a new life here under the hot equatorial sun. Some, like Elizabeth Cross, who had arrived in Mombasa fresh from nursing service in World War I, sought an opportunity to exercise their newly discovered skills of self-reliance and courage. And some, like Huxley's parents, simply cherished a dream of starting and maintaining a farm.

Whether or not they were able to achieve their dreams, most of these people stayed on (at least through independence), and whatever their initial reasons for coming, they stayed on—as Huxley persuasively demonstrates—because they fell in love with the land.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

TWO PARTS GOOF

OOLA AMISH NINE
TNEGAGH NISE
ETOILE STROKES
NIIOG PIIG
REVODNEB ALASKA
OVA EELERS ROAN
PANGS IGO DCCL
EDEN EDIBLE LES
DESIGN NOITCELE
TAJ TSAR
FORGOOD SCORES
VEGA YOLOHOCYSP
CART EPSOM KENO
RTES DUANE SET

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR historians he is the exotic explorer of the Nile. For the entertainment world he is the late Welsh actor. But for many in the world of tournament bridge the name Richard Burton suggests a young expert from Atlanta who has been a steady winner in recent years.

One of his partners gives him a top rating as a card player, and cites the diagramed deal from a recent tournament in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, as evidence.

The bidding raises a theoretical point: a new suit should be considered forcing when partner has overcalled a pre-emptive opening. So South could be sure that the bidding would

not die in three spades. Notice that the three-club opening was an eccentric effort prompted by the favorable vulnerability.

Burton as South had a number of possible playing plans. He demonstrated that it was possible to make an overcall. After winning the club lead with the ace, he entered his hand with the spade ace and ruffed a club.

He then ran the heart queen successfully and led to the heart ace. Another club was ruffed, and he was surprised not to be overruled. He then led another heart, ruffing East's king with the nine, which held.

Burton, cashed the spade king and led another trump. East had to win and lead diamonds, bringing dummy's hearts back to life. When you work for 10 tricks you sometimes make 11.

SCOREBOARD

NORTH

372
QJ18765
KJ17
A

WEST (D)

44
Q18
K82
Q1885
KQJ186

SOUTH

AK953
Q18
K82
Q1885
KQJ186

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

3-4 3-0

West led the club king.

World Stock Markets

VIA Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 1.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2
ABN	521	521	Alcan	22 1/2	22 1/2

United States

Prices were not available for the following securities.

United States	Close	Prev.	United States	Close	Prev.
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100
United States	100	100	United States	100	100

Toronto

Canadian stocks on AP

Toronto	Close	Prev.	Toronto	Close	Prev.
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100
Toronto	100	100	Toronto	100	100

Sydney

Prices were not available for the following securities.

Sydney	Close	Prev.	Sydney	Close	Prev.
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100
Sydney	100	100	Sydney	100	100

Zurich

Prices were not available for the following securities.

Zurich	Close	Prev.	Zurich	Close	Prev.
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100
Zurich	100	100	Zurich	100	100

Frankfurt

Prices were not available for the following securities.

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.	Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100
Frankfurt	100	100	Frankfurt	100	100

SPORTS

هناك من الأهل

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

'Let Bygones' Buy a Book

NEW YORK — During the nightly news conferences at the America's Cup final in Australia some weeks ago, Dennis Conner sat stiffly and smiled stiffly. He also spoke stiffly, in puffs and platitudes. Only once did the Stars & Stripes skipper react spontaneously, and revealingly.

In the hours after having recaptured the cup in a 4-4 sweep, Conner spoke of having "a great deal of empathy" for Ian Murray, the Kookaburra III skipper who was sitting nearby. Just then Murray was nudged by his dog, Cliff, his familiar companion on the docks in Fremantle, Australia.

When the audience laughed, Conner really smiled. "Upstaged by a dog," he said quickly. "That's why I got rid of Liberty." (When Conner lost the cup in 1983, Liberty was the name of his 12-meter yacht.)

But Conner quickly reverted to sounding like a politician. Asked if he had a message for the New York Yacht Club, which had held the cup for 132 years until the 1983 defeat, he spoke of how "this was the club that made this trophy what it is."

Let bygones be bygones. It turns out, however, that what Conner really meant was, let the NYCC buy his book.

Modestly titled, "Comeback — My Race for the America's Cup," the book surely will burn whatever gangplank was still open to Conner at the club's sidewalk dock in Manhattan.

"The club became my enemy," Conner writes. "To me they were just as big a threat as the Australians, and I knew if I were going to win the cup I'd have to go through them to do it."

No wonder the Stars & Stripes skipper was all platitudes and puff in Fremantle. He was saving all the good stuff for his book, done in collaboration with Bruce Stannard, an Australian writer.

In describing a trials race against America II, the NYCC entry, Conner reveals how he had to "control my normal instinct that demands, 'When they're down, kick 'em.'" Now that the New York Yacht Club is down, he indulges in his normal instinct.

But with kick after kick, Conner somehow tends to create more understanding of the NYCC's stuffed shirts than respect for this skipper who minimizes his mistakes and maximizes his genius. "Deep down I know I can beat anyone," he writes. "That's not a boast — that's the record. Over the last 15 years, I have won more major regattas than anyone else. No one has a record like mine."

Nor do many have an ego like his. For all of Conner's complaints about the NYCC, it should be remembered that in 1983 at Newport, Rhode Island, the skipper who has won all these major regattas lost the cup after having held the lead late in the decisive seventh race. In the book, he brushes that off as "no big deal" — that Australia it was simply the faster boat that year. By that logic, Conner's regaining the cup should be no big deal either. He simply had the faster boat this time.

In recalling the day in 1983 when the cup was lost, Conner writes of how the NYCC's cup committee "simply abandoned me and all the guys. No one even showed up to say nice try. We'd done the best we could in a situation that their inaction and ineptness helped to create, but not one of them had the guts to face any of us." But Conner didn't have the guts to level his criticism at the NYCC until it helps to sell his book.

The amnesia here with Conner should not be construed as a defense of the NYCC's isolation policy. As the holder of the America's Cup all those years, it never endeared itself to commoners. The blood of its members has always been as blue as their blazers. But in all the darts Conner throws



Dennis Conner

at the NYCC now that he has won the cup for the San Diego Yacht Club, it should be remembered that he remains a NYCC member. He's still one of them.

Conner also dabbled in foreign intrigue when New Zealand threatened to help the Kookaburra III syndicate, in defiance of an agreement among the challengers.

"We certainly tried to pressure them to change their mind or at the very least, to stay neutral," he writes. "We even had a very high official in the U.S. government try to influence the Kiwis. Did they want continued good relations with the United States or not? We also had a couple of financial heavy hitters call the Bank of New Zealand and tell them the score."

For financial support of his Sail America syndicate, Conner even approached George Steinbrenner and Donald Trump.

"My offer was to paint the transom of the boat in Yankee pinstripes and call her 'Yankee,'" he writes. "I had a drawing showing the boat and I was ready to give the baseball man my pitch. But Steinbrenner never saw me."

"Then I thought to go to Trump, and if he gave us \$2 million we'd call the boat Trump Card. If I had scored with Trump, I would have gone to the other Atlantic City casino operators and had them kick in another \$9 million."

Trump later contributed to Conner's syndicate and picked up the tab for the parade of the skipper and the crew up Fifth Avenue. "I couldn't help but wonder," Conner writes of that parade, "if they could hear the celebration at 37 West 44th Street, the address of the New York Yacht Club."

That's the same skipper who asked to let bygones be bygones.

For Hoosier Seniors, Victory Means the Ring of Truth

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS Daryl Thomas was leaning an arm on a college basketball player for the final time. He had a grin on his face so wide it barely fit inside the Superdome. For perhaps the 1,000th time in the moments since Indiana had won the national title Monday night, someone asked him if it had all been worth it.

"Worth it?" he repeated. "Worth it?" On his finger was a NCAA championship ring. Thomas smiled again. "This," he said, "makes it all worth it."

Everyone knows what Indiana's players go through to play for Bob Knight. They are abused constantly, screamed at for four years. That's why, especially for seniors Thomas, Steve Alford and Todd Meier, Monday's heartstopping 74-73 victory over Syracuse was so special. They were part of Knight's worst Indiana team as sophomores, part of a team that achieved and achieved only to fail at the end as juniors and then, at last, part of perhaps his ultimate victory.

"This was the only right way to end it," said Thomas, hoarse from shouting and crying. "I can't even begin to tell you how happy I am right now. I love everyone on this team, I really do. Everything we've gone through together..."

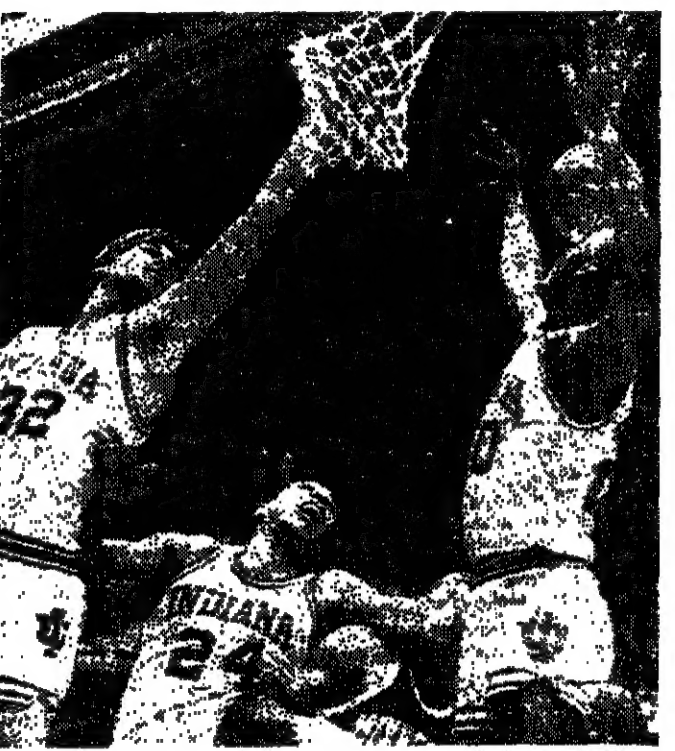
Thomas and Alford were Knight's whipping boys for entirely different reasons. The 6-foot-7 (2-meter) Thomas, a player with huge potential who was at times wretched (20 points on Monday) and at times awful (three fouls in three minutes in Saturday's semifinal),

never had the toughness Knight wants in his players. Knight called him names constantly, put much of the blame for last year's season-ending loss to Cleveland State on his broad shoulders and threw him off the team briefly last November for cutting class.

Alford, by contrast, never had a grit problem. In spite of his baby-faced look, no one is tougher than Knight knew it. He knew he could hammer Alford and that he could take it. "Every time something went wrong with this team all year, coach put it all on Steve," said center Dean Garrett. "He was always the one responsible and coach always told him that. He always just took it and played better."

In the final days of his career, Alford could see a change in Knight. He knew that when he finished — he would total 2,438 career points, the highest in Indiana history — Knight would be appreciative of what he'd done. But in the last month, Alford has heard his coach laud him, talk about how special he is. For all the ups and downs Indiana players live through, they crave Knight's approval. Clearly, his words touched Alford.

"No one can understand what it's like to be an Indiana player except the players," Alford said. "Too much is made of what we go through. Do we take a lot from coach? Sure we do. But we learn a lot too. He cares about every one of us. I wouldn't change the experience I had the last four years for anything. I wanted to play in a program and for a coach where I would have a chance to win a national championship."



Steve Ehl, left, and Indiana teammates Daryl Thomas and Rick Callaway: 51-12 in the last two years and deserving champions.

"That's why I wanted to play for Coach Knight. He's the best coach in the country and he proved that tonight and again this season."

Although Knight claimed the victory meant nothing to him personally, the truth is this season was one of vindication for him. Two years ago, after finishing seventh in the Big Ten and losing control of himself during his infamous chair-throwing incident, his future as a coach was certainly clouded. No more. The Hoosiers have gone 51-12 the last two years and were defending national champions.

Knight often tells his players there is no better way to play basketball than his way. He truly believes that if his players do exactly as they are told, they will win. Perhaps not easily, but ultimately.

That is what this NCAA tournament was about. Trailing in each of their final five games, these Hoosiers were not overpowered by any means. They were not comparable to the unbeaten 1976 Indiana team or the 1981 squad that dominated every opponent it played in the tournament. And yet Alford and

Thomas, with considerable help from Garrett and Monday's hero, Keith Smart, found a way. And they got help elsewhere.

There was Joe Hillman, a prolific high school scorer who in college has become a floor leader and an excellent defender. Two years ago he was a walk-on and last year he was a redshirt. Monday, with the title at stake, he was on the floor. There also was Steve Ehl. Knight once told his assistant coaches that if they ever recruited another player like Ehl he would fire all of them. But on Saturday, when Thomas got into foul trouble, it was Ehl who came off the bench and filled the void.

And then there's Meier. When he was a high school senior he was a 6-8 kid who could run the floor, shoot and rebound. At Indiana he was a part-time starter as a freshman. But two knee operations stripped him of his mobility and his jumping ability. Some games he played not at all. In others, he played a little. But when he played he contributed.

A little more than a year ago, Indiana opened its Big Ten season

by losing some games to Michigan and Michigan State. That made 13 conference losses in 20 games over two seasons. Knight was nearly hysterical. The night after the Michigan State loss, he met with his team.

He talked about Meier. He talked about looking down the bench in the final seconds of the loss and seeing tears rolling down Meier's cheeks. Meier had not played one minute, but in Knight's opinion he was more involved emotionally than anyone else on the team.

"If the rest of you boys could ever bring yourselves to care like Todd," Knight said, "you can be a hell of a basketball team."

Indiana is 43-8 since that night. It became a hell of a basketball team. And on Monday night, Meier stood at center court — having played two minutes — with tears rolling down his cheeks. Different tears though. He had come a long way from Michigan State.

So had Thomas and Alford and every other Indiana player. And to a man they would show you their rings and tell you it was all worth it.

On the Way (Maybe): Global Football

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — People have been starting new football leagues, or threatening to, for most of the century.

Since 1919, the National Football League has been opposed by four or five American Football Leagues plus others bearing such titles as All-American, World, and United States. And as recently as this week, there were two new developments in that old obsession:

In Chicago, Charlie O. Finley, the inventor of the designated hitter and the builder of three World Series champions with the Oakland A's in the early 1970s, said he had dropped plans to merge nine Canadian Football League teams with nine from the United States.

"We haven't abandoned the idea of a new fall league," Finley said. "We just won't be involved with the CFL."

Meanwhile, David F. Dixon, the businessman who brought both the Saints and the Superdome to New Orleans and who later launched the USFL, said that he was ready to go with his new spring league.

"We're calling it the American Football Federation," he said. "And we'll be playing our first games in 11 months — starting Feb. 27. We'll play a 20-week season, with no exhibition games, but with a best two-of-three (championship series). Two of the 12 AFF teams will be based in England."

Dixon thinks the USFL demonstrated that there are enough talented players and willing fans for a spring league. "It was leadership

mistakes that killed the USFL," he said. "The argument over playing in the spring or fall destroyed their credibility. Before that, the USFL averaged TV ratings of 5.5 and 6. They averaged crowds of 20,000 and 25,000."

"Compared to the NFL, those figures are low. But compared to everything else, particularly everything on TV in the spring, they're excellent. Sponsors are anxious for 5.5 programming in spring sports."

Financially, Dixon holds that no new league can make it unless its owners are restrained from bidding against the NFL for players — "which the USFL did in a misguided effort to force a merger."

Dixon proposes two radical features. Each owner would own a share of the league — instead of an individual club. And all costs would be controlled by the league office.

Dixon said that an owner "can run his club any way he sees fit after his annual budget has been established," by the league. "You won't be able to buy an AFF champion. The best football guys will win it."

He added that the first 12 franchises would be awarded free to those putting up \$2.5 million in each city for club operating expenses. Dixon said that he had had more than enough ownership applications — including three from Los Angeles.

Among Dixon's other concepts for the league:

- Fifty-man rosters paid from a percentage of gross receipts, with players sharing 40 percent to 55 percent of the revenues on a mini-

mum-salary, performance-bonus basis.

- Each owner would have a seat on the board and an equal voice in league management.

- Assuming a television package, blackouts would be lifted when 50 percent to 60 percent of the seats have been sold.

- Franchises for major markets on the basis of natural rivalries — two in Texas, two in Florida, two in California, two in the East (New York and Boston) and two in the Midwest (Chicago and Detroit).

- The teams in England would be in London in the south and Manchester or Birmingham, or both, in the north. Said Dixon: "Los Angeles vs. London sounds exciting."

- Eventual expansion, to the Washington area, Canada, Paris and Rome — "and, I hope, Moscow and Leningrad," Dixon said.

- Primarily night games (only one day game a week). The season would be split, the first 10-game half extending from Feb. 27 to April 25, 1988, and the second from May 2 to June 27.

- Cable television (although network TV isn't out). Dixon said that thanks to measures, AFF games would "always fit in a three-hour package."

- Possible stock ownership for fans and players.

- NFL rules, with selective changes (on pass receptions, for example, using the college rule — one foot in bounds).

- A chief executive officer instead of a commissioner, with Dixon serving as chairman to enforce the original budgetary concept.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

SCORING	G	A	Pts	Shots	PPG	Penalty
Curley, Edm	41	120	10	28	0.35	1
Kurvi, Edm	33	54	10	25	0.30	1
Leachman, Phil	49	97	10	27	0.20	1
MacDonald, Edm	33	49	10	27	0.30	1
Ciccarelli, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Hewitt, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Gilman, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Bourque, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Kerr, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Goulet, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Yarnall, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Francis, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
MacLean, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Podubny, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1
Seward, Phil	31	49	10	27	0.30	1

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	45	8	8	96
Washington	35	10	10	79
NY Islanders	34	11	10	78
NY Rangers	34	11	10	78
Pittsburgh	34	11	10	78
New Jersey	34	11	10	78

Wales Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	45	8	8	96
Washington	35	10	10	79
NY Islanders	34	11	10	78
NY Rangers	34	11	10	78
Pittsburgh	34	11	10	78
New Jersey	34	11	10	78

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	45	8	8	96
Washington	35	10	10	79
NY Islanders	34	11	10	78
NY Rangers	34	11	10	78
Pittsburgh	34	11	10	78
New Jersey	34	11	10	78

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	45	8	8	96
Washington	35	10	10	79
NY Islanders	34	11	10	78
NY Rangers	34	11	10	78
Pittsburgh	34	11	10	78
New Jersey	34	11	10	78

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NY Rangers	34	11	10	78
Pittsburgh	34	11	10	78
New Jersey	34	11	10	78

Tennis Leaders

MEN

Player	W	L	T	Pts
1. Steven Eder	45	8	8	96
2. Yanni	45	8	8	96
3. Yanni	45	8	8	96
4. Yanni	45	8	8	96
5. Yanni	45	8	8	96
6. Yanni	45	8	8	96
7. Yanni	45	8	8	96
8. Yanni	45	8	8	96
9. Yanni	45	8	8	96
10. Yanni	45	8	8	96

WOMEN

1. Sielan Edberg, 1,577.	2. Miloslav Me
3. Yannick Noah, 703.	4. Ivan Lendl, 704
5. McEnroe, 657.	6. Jimmy Connors, 642
7. Martina Navratilova, 605.	8. Pat Cash, 589.
9. W	
10. Boris Becker, 538.	
WOMEN	

ART BUCHWALD

The Cost of a Phone Call

WASHINGTON — My favorite AT&T advertisement shows a gray-haired man and woman head to head. The copy reads: "Flirt with her again. Call the U.K. She was your childhood sweetheart. The girl you always planned to marry. And even though so much has happened since you left London, since you left her side, you still carry a torch for her. Why not give her a call and tell her?"

I came into the Dalinsky house and Marian was throwing ketchup up bottles at Harry, who was ducking behind the sofa.

"What's up?" I asked.

Marian said, "He just called his childhood sweetheart in London."

"I can't believe it, Harry. I didn't know you had a childhood sweetheart in England."

"I met her once at a pub," Harry said. "I wouldn't recognize her if I saw her now."

"Did you tell her on the phone that she was the girl you planned to marry?"

"You have to tell women something like that to make them feel better."

Marian threw a jar of mustard at Harry.

"Harry, what on earth are you doing calling your childhood sweetheart after being married for 47 years?"

"I was reading an advertisement in this magazine and it said you could call the girl of your dreams for 64 cents. I figured I owed Mathilda a little. There is nothing between us anymore except a lot of wonderful memories."

The sugar bowl came sailing across the room.

"Why didn't you marry Mathilda if she was such a good childhood sweetheart?" Marian shouted at Harry.

"She wasn't my type. Served me tea day and night until my stomach swelled up. She might have had the looks, but she repeated herself a lot."

"Hold it," I said as Marian was about to spear Harry with a floor lamp. "I want to know what Mathilda said when you got her on the phone."

Harry said, "I told her it was her childhood sweetheart calling and she said, 'Hello Fred.'"

"English girls never get their men's first names right."

"Then," Harry continued, "I told her that I still carry a torch for her."

"That must have pleased her," I said.

"I'm not sure because at that moment Marian took the palm tree out of the planter and shoved it down my pants."

"It sounds as if Marian didn't appreciate the AT&T advertisement."

"The phone company has a nerve to suggest that happily married husbands call their childhood sweethearts and tell them they're still carrying a torch for them," Marian said.

I said, "The phone company has been doing some weird things lately. I wouldn't be surprised if they ran an ad soon suggesting that divorced people call their ex-spouses up and tell at each other. Did the call cost you a lot?"

"It cost me more than you think. Marian got on the line and told Mathilda what she had missed for the last 47 years. Marian always knows how to ruin someone else's telephone call."

Christie's Profits

LONDON — Christie's, the auction house, has announced that its pre-tax profits rose to £18.25 million (£29.2 million) in 1986 from £12.25 million in 1985.

Last year the group increased profits sharply on its auctioning side, and these now make up virtually all the total figure.

"The strong market the company enjoyed in 1986 is continuing. The company already has a number of highly important sales planned which give us reason to view the current year with confidence," said Chairman John Floyd.

On Monday, the Van Gogh painting "Sunflowers" fetched a record £24.75 million at a Christie's auction in London.

Nicaragua: Poetry, Power and Freedom

By Francisco Goldman

MANAGUA — Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the vice president of Nicaragua, has written a new book. It is his first literary work since the revolution that ousted the 45-year Somoza dynasty in July 1979 and brought the Sandinista National Liberation Front to power. First published last year in Spain and then by Editorial Nueva Nicaragua, the Sandinista publishing house, it is entitled "Fables on Nicaragua" — "You Are in Nicaragua."

Ramirez, 44 years old, is frequently cited by Western diplomats in Managua as one of the most skillful of the Sandinista leaders. As vice president, he oversees such disparate areas as roads and bridges, education and criminal justice. He is on the nation's economic planning council, and he is President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's close adviser on foreign policy. But long before the revolution, Ramirez had a reputation as one of Latin America's promising young writers. The author of two novels — one of which, "Te dio miedo la sangre," has been translated into 14 languages and is available in the United States in a British edition as "To Burn Our Fathers" — he has also published short stories and essays.

In his new book, a mosaic of reminiscences and essays, Ramirez presents an intellectual's self-portrait — the writer as revolutionary and political leader.

As the most prominent writer in power in Latin America, Ramirez is at the center of the controversy over the Sandinista attitude toward freedom of expression in the arts. He insists that his government maintains a policy of complete artistic freedom, and has expanded the possibilities for cultural participation to all sectors of society.

If Ramirez has a counterpart in the opposition, it is Pablo Antonio Cuadra, 74, a poet of international reputation, and — until the Sandinistas closed it down last summer — the editor of long-censored La Prensa, Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper. He has been a mentor to generations of Nicaraguan poets, many of whom he published in La Prensa.

In a 1984 essay published in a Mexican magazine, Cuadra wrote of the "Stalinization" of the Nicaraguan arts under Sandinista rule. Ramirez keeps a copy of the essay on his desk. In it, Cuadra accused the Sandinistas of insisting, like Castro in Cuba, that arts and letters should serve the revolution.

For many supporters of the Sandinista revolution, Ramirez is a moderate who personifies the hope that Nicaragua might one day evolve into a stable society, representative of socialism with a human face. But he is not the only politically powerful writer in Nicaragua today. Among the Sandinistas there is Ernesto Cardenal, the famous poet-priest and the current minister of culture; the poet Rosario Murillo, wife of President Ortega and head of the Sandinista Association of Cultural Workers; and a Sandinista commander, Omar Cabezas, whose guerrilla memoir, "Fire From the Mountains," is the largest-selling book in Nicaragua history.

For a while the Sandinista writers seemed to ensure a revolution that would protect freedom of thought and expression. How could writers of the stature of Ramirez and Cardenal endorse censorship? Yet last year the Roman Catholic Church's radio station was shut down. And more than seven years after the "triumph," as the Sandinista revolution is called, there is no dissenting voice accessible to the public through the nation's media.

At issue in the argument over artistic freedom is the ideological nature of the revolution. The Sandinistas claim their ideology to be nationalist-revolutionary, borrowing from Western liberalism as well as Marxism. Though Sandinista Nicaragua hardly resembles a coherent fusion of these influences, it is a country whose poetic tradition is regarded as a national treasure, but the true legacy of that tradition is individual artistic expression.

The Sandinista arts program was conceived to expand cultural participation (and literacy) beyond an educated elite. The Ministry of Culture, created after the revolution, sponsors poetry workshops in 24 culture centers for the public. The Sandinista Association of Cultural Workers, by contrast, is



The novelist Sergio Ramirez Mercado, left, Nicaragua's vice president, with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

for artists who have reached a level of accomplishment.

At the association's headquarters in Managua, poets, painters, dancers and the like are provided opportunities to pursue their arts.

The results of these efforts are in many ways evident. For the first time, movies are being made in Nicaragua by nationals. Editorial Nueva Nicaragua has published more than 150 books, at affordable prices. A volume of poetry receives a printing of at least 7,000 copies. And not all the published books are overtly political.

But the "democratization of culture," as the Sandinistas call it, can be interpreted as an effort to impose ideological uniformity as well. All publishers in Nicaragua are either affiliated with the government or, if independently owned, pro-government. In Managua, few bookstores, Sandinista-published books and magazines predominate, along with books donated by Cuba and the Soviet Union. The non-political works of opposition writers, published before the revolution, are harder to find, although available.

Overly anti-Sandinista writing is nowhere for sale. The Sandinistas attribute the dearth of books from the non-communist West to the hard currency shortage.

Through the Ministry of Culture's poetry workshops, hundreds of "common people" have become involved in the country's

cultural life. But many writers feel that the workshops pressure developing writers into writing politically propagandistic verse, and that the workshop poets are favored by the bureaucracy.

Ramirez says there are no "dissident" writers in Nicaragua, and it is true that a majority of Nicaragua's young artists identify with the Sandinista revolution. In their work many feel impelled to celebrate it. They consider themselves cultural workers.

A large, intensely thoughtful man who discusses literary subjects with animation, Ramirez too staunchly defends the Sandinistas' controversial arts program, rejecting the accusations of Cuadra and others that the Sandinista government has imposed totalitarian strictures on expression. It is the predictable questions that transform him into a weary politician giving predictable answers: La Prensa was closed, he intones, because it was receiving money from the Central Intelligence Agency and had become a tool of U.S. foreign policy.

As proof of Sandinista tolerance in the arts, he cites the publication in Vientana, the weekly cultural supplement of the official Sandinista newspaper, of an essay by Milan Kundera's novel "The Unbearable Lightness of Being." His work is widely read as an indication of totalitarianism.

Ramirez considers Cuadra a

superb and national poet, but says that Cuadra, prior to 1979, had "a romantic notion" of the Sandinista front and of the revolution. He didn't understand that the front's objective was not merely to remove Somoza from power, but to achieve a social and economic reordering of the society. As a member of "the old aristocracy," Ramirez argues, Cuadra naturally now opposes the Sandinista project.

"The Sandinista revolution had the whole world on its side," says Cuadra. "We had a chance to mark out a true 'Nicaraguanidad.' Instead, we've gone in the direction of Fidel Castro. Fidel could have been the leader of all Latin America, but, instead, sold himself to the Russians. We haven't had a real revolution here, because a revolution gives velocity to a historical destiny that's been coming along too slowly — our own historical destiny."

Ramirez, once "a good friend," has been, says Cuadra, "one of the surprises of my life." Instead of exerting a moderating influence in the Sandinista front, Ramirez has taken the hard line, believes Cuadra. He says that his own work has been censored, as was La Prensa's literary page Cuadra says that after the revolution the quality of Nicaraguan poetry went down, but now it is going up again.

For the last year Ramirez has been working on a novel, one that, he says, "has nothing to do with politics." But artistic freedom involves more than releasing writers from an obligation to propagandize — Cuadra and many others are not arguing merely for that. Ultimately, the more crucial question is whether the "freedom" granted to artists will be reflected in Nicaraguan society itself. The absolute nature of the Sandinista's power to grant or deny that freedom arbitrarily was succinctly expressed by Ramirez when, explaining the sources of his disagreements with Cuadra, he concluded, almost impatiently, "Now we're in power, and he isn't."

Francisco Goldman, a contributing editor of Harper's magazine, is writing a novel set in Central America. This was excerpted from "The New York Times Magazine."

PEOPLE

Dad Says Boris Becker Will Do Military Duty

Boris Becker may be in a West German military uniform instead of tennis tights before long. Becker, 19, does not have to go into the army because he has a legal residence in Monaco, but the tennis star's father says Boris will do his duty anyway. "We don't know when Boris will volunteer for armed forces duty," Karl-Heinz Becker said. But Becker's fiery manager, Ion Tiriac, says such reports are "complete lies."

The marital dispute between the "Dynasty" star Joan Collins and her estranged husband, Peter Holm, appears to be headed back to court, with Holm backing away from a tentative agreement reached last week. Collins filed last December for annulment of her fourth marriage. Holm seeks \$80,000 a month support.

The fashion designer Aldo Fallai, 81, is serving the rest of his one-year sentence for income tax evasion at a Salvation Army halfway house in West Palm Beach, Florida. Gucci served five months at the Federal Prison Camp, where a fellow prisoner says he was a tailor and so popular that inmates nicknamed him Bubba.

Ronald and Nancy Reagan joined by a celebrity-studded guest list, honored visiting Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France at a dinner Tuesday in the White House. The star performer was Dionne Warwick. Guests included Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband, David, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild, Dr. Vito Tanzi, 1986 Nobel laureate in chemistry, and Dick Ratan and Jeana Yeager, pilots of the Voyager aircraft that made a non-stop around-the-world flight in December.

Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth II, showed up in disguise at a radio studio to help in a disc jockey gig for Agni. The prince, Mike Smith had invited him to his "Breakfast Show." Radio 10 to tune in for an interview with the rock star. Prince, instead, it was Edward who arrived in flowing cape and large hat. BBC switchboards jammed as listeners rang to find out what was happening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WINE: STEVEN SPURRIER opens his first cash and carry wine warehouse in the U.K. Special launching Sat. 2-5 pm. 5 April with free tasting and 25% discount on wine lots. Don't miss it. SPURRIER DISCOUNTS, 6 rue de la Mer, Jersey, JF10 1F0. Tel: 03 24 51 21.

FEELING LOW? — having problems? SOS HELP can-line in English, 3 pm, 1-5 pm. Tel: 03 24 51 21.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, French, Dutch, 3 pm, 1-5 pm. Tel: 03 24 51 21.

PERSONALS

CIDR ANGERS: HAPPY ANNIVERSARY & thanks for the friends you gave us. Tomorrow, 1987, 1000 friends.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART of Jesus and St. John for all prayers answered.

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